The New-York Times.

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LABOR.

Closing Proceedings of the Convention at Philadelphia.

Delegate Chosen to the Coming International Congress.

Reforms Demanded and Recommended.

Review of the Work of the Convention—Its Character.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 21.

The Congress having decided to adjourn at 3 P. M. to-day, there was a manifest disposition to transact a large amount of business. The first business done after the formal opening of the Convention was the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Mr. WILKINS, of New-York, looking to the success of the labor movement among the blacks of the South:

Resolved, That R. M. ADGER, PETER B. BROWN, JOHN H. THOMAS, JAMES ROANE and ROBERT BUTLER [colored delegates] be appointed a Special Committee to organize the colored workingmen of Pennsylvania into labor unions, with instructions to report progress to the President of the International Labor Congress at the next session thereof.

An attempt was made to fix the place for holding the next convention, but the matter was laid over temporarily. It was then, after some debate, resolved that the President of the Labor Congress be directed to issue a circular to all labor organizations here represented, asking for a contribution of five cents per member; the money thus collected to be used for the purpose of paying the President's salary and defraying such expenses as may be connected with said office.

Mr. MYERS, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee on Coöperation, read the following report of that Committee, which was adopted:

To the President and Members of the National Labor Congress:

Your Committee on Coöperation, having attended to their duty, beg leave to report the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, We are of opinion that of all the plans devised for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, none has proved so effective to solve the problem of human happiness to so great an extent as that of coöperation.

Whereas, We are happy to learn that great progress has been made in the coöperative movement, during the last year, as has been demonstrated not only by the success of those which were in existence previous to the last session, but also by the fact that several others have been established in different branches, since the adjournment of this body in New-York, among which may be mentioned that of the Tailors' Coöperative Union of the City of New-York, and the Journeymen Printers' Coöperative Establishment of Philadelphia; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the workingmen and women of the country the imperative necessity of immediately entering into coöperation in the different branches of industry, and thereby secure to themselves the legitimate fruits of their labor.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of a Committee on Coöperation, whose duty it shall be to examine the different systems now practiced, and report the most feasible plan at the next session of the Labor Congress.

Resolved, That we enjoin it as a duty upon every organization, State and local, holding a connection with the National Labor Union, to assist and encourage the organization of coöperative companies in every branch of industry, and to make use of every opportunity to educate the workingmen to the importance of this subject.

(Signed,)
F. J. MYERS,
R. BLISSERT,
M. R. WALSH,
WM. J. McLAUGHLIN.

Mr. CAMERON, of Kansas, called up his report as to the disposal of the Cherokee neutral lands, presented last night, which was, on his motion, adopted.

Mr. A. C. CAMERON, of Illinois, from the Committee on Platform, reported the following additional resolutions from that Committee, which were adopted without debate:

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the importation of a servile race, for the sole and only purpose of tampering with the labor of the American workingmen.

Resolved, That we demand the abolishment of the system of contract labor in our prisons and penitentiaries, and that the labor performed by convicts shall be that which will least conflict with honest industry outside of the prisons, and that the wares manufactured by the convicts shall not be put upon the market at less than the current market rates.

Resolved, That this Labor Congress would most respectfully recommend to the workingmen of the country that, in case they are pressed for want of employment, they proceed to the public lands and become actual settlers, believing that if the industry of the country can be coupled with its natural advantages, it will result both in individual relief and national advantage.

Resolved, That where a workingman is found capable and available for any office, the preference should invariably be given to such person.

Resolved, That we would urgently call the attention of the industrial classes to the subject of tenement-houses and improved dwellings, believing it to be essential to the welfare of the whole community that a reform should be effected in this respect, as the experience of the past has proven that vice, pauperism and crime are the invariable attendants of the over-crowded and illy-ventilated dwellings of the poor, and urge upon capitalists of the country attention to the blessings to be derived from investing their means in erecting such dwellings.

The following were also offered and adopted:

By Mr. A. T. CAVIS, of Tennessee:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Committee on Labor Department, with the coöperation of the President, to cause to be prepared a series of questions designed to gather statistics during the taking of the census of 1870, sparing the cost of production in all departments of industry, the cost of transportation thereon to market, classification of the modes of conveyance, the cost when put upon the market, and the prices paid by the consumers or at the point of export, and press their adoption upon the Congress of the United States through the Census Committee.

By Mr. BUCK, of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint, between this and the next meeting of Congress, men to deliver addresses upon the principles enunciated in our platform; such as coöperation, public lands, trades' unions, the apprentice laws and other work of this Congress.

Mr. KUHN, of New-York, offered the following, but before action on it could be taken, and pending debate on a motion to strike out the first proposed stipulation as to "piece-work," the hour of 10 o'clock arrived, and the special order, the election of officers, was taken up:

Resolved, That the President, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, be required to draft an exact and specified plan, according to which all trades' unions of a State have to act unitedly, for the purpose of availing themselves of all proper means for the enforcement of an Eight-hour law of their State, which shall be binding for any craft, and in which law the punishment for its violation shall be stipulated, the following features of the plan being proposed:

1. All trades' unions to endeavor to abolish piece-work, and to introduce day's work.
2. The trades' unions of every State to centralize themselves.
3. The State in which the centralization of the trades' unions has made the greatest progress will take the lead by practical actions, and should be supported materially by the other States.
4. As soon as the proper time has arrived labor shall be stopped at the same time and simultaneously in all trades of a State, in order to enforce the Eight-hour law.

Messrs. POWERS of Massachusetts, COGSWELL of Illinois, WALLS of Pennsylvania, MYERS of New-York, and WALKER of Alabama, were appointed tellers for the election. After an informal ballot for President the candidates were reduced to two, RICHARD TREVELLICK of Michigan, and W. J. JESSUP of New-York. The balloting resulted in the election of Mr. TREVELLICK, who received fifty votes, Mr. JESSUP thirty-seven, and the election was subsequently declared to be unanimous.

The balloting for the remainder of the officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:

First Vice-President—A. T. CAVIS, of the District of Columbia.
Second Vice-President—CONRAD KUHN, of New-York.
Secretary—A. J. WALLS, of Pennsylvania.
Treasurer—A. C. PHELPS, of Connecticut.

An attempt was made to have Miss AUGUSTA LEWIS, of Female Typographical Union No. 1 of New-York, appointed Assistant Secretary, but objection was made that she was not a delegate to the Convention.

Mr. W. J. McCARTHY, of Pennsylvania, offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each State be appointed to wait upon the Legislatures of the several States to recommend the repeal of all laws injurious to the working classes of the respective States, and each Committee report to the next General Congress of the National Labor Union what are the most obnoxious laws in their respective States.

The following, offered by Mr. CAVIS, was also adopted:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Committee on the Labor Department, with the coöperation of the President, to cause to be prepared a series of questions designed to gather statistics during the taking of the census of 1870, showing the cost of production in all departments of industry, the cost of transportation thereof to market, the classification of the modes of conveyance, the cost when put upon the market, and the prices paid by the consumers at the point of deposit, and press their adoption upon the Congress of the United States through the Convention's Committee.

The newly-elected officers were then conducted to the platform, and each in turn addressed the Convention, after which Mr. C. H. LUCKER, of New-York, moved that the Convention select a delegate to represent the workingmen of the United States in the International Labor Congress, to be held at Basle, in Switzerland. After listening to a few remarks from Mr. HINTON, of Washington, D. C., honorary delegate from the last International Convention in Switzerland, the Congress agreed to send a delegate, and Mr. A. C. CAMERON, of Illinois, was unanimously selected for the position. Subsequently Mr. C. H. LUCKER, of New-York, was chosen as alternate.

The question of selecting a place for holding the next convention was then taken up. Baltimore, Md., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio, St. Louis, Mo., Richmond, Va., Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Nashville, Tenn., and Omaha, Nebraska, were named, and on the third vote Cincinnati was selected.

The usual votes of thanks to the retiring officers were then tendered, after which Mr. CAMERON, of Kansas, read an address to the Convention from the Bricklayers' Union of Philadelphia, thanking them for the impetus they had given to the cause of labor by this Convention, and pledging the support of that trade to the platform it has adopted.

Mr. SYLVIS, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the document of HINTON ROWAN HELPER, presented to the Convention yesterday, proposing a basis of organization for a new political party in the interest of labor, asked that the Committee be continued over to the next Congress, as the question involved in Mr. HELPER's paper was one of vital importance, and deserved more consideration than the Committee had been able to give it. The request was granted.

The following resolutions were also adopted as expressing the sense of the laboring classes with regard to subjects not comprised in the platform of principles adopted yesterday.

Resolved, That this National Labor Congress now in session, representing the industrial organizations and laboring millions of this land, extend a fraternal greeting to their fellow-workers in all other lands engaged with them in the grand movement for the people's elevation everywhere; that we, citizens of the great Republic, hold it to be a sacred duty as such to give both individually and collectively our earnest moral support at least to all honest efforts made elsewhere which, whether by revolution or otherwise, aims to secure the permanent overthrow of unjust and tyrannical governmental systems, maintained only by the enforced ignorance, poverty and degradation of the masses through the bayonets of brutalized soldiery—more unfortunate than the oppressed, because they are made instruments of oppression, and by the tremendous engineering of false monetary systems, landed and social aristocracies, built through ages of wrong-doing, and cunningly devised to enable the few to control the many. We denounce as unworthy the American name, and contrary to a true republican character, that social snobbery which fawns upon titled robbers and royal paupers, because they hold these titles, and we decry that still more dangerous indifference to the progress of Republican movements elsewhere, which characterizes our Press and public men. We declare, as representatives of the industrial Democracy of this republic, that there is neither safety nor advantage in connection with Governments that are our natural enemies, and that the only true friendships this nation can possess with any country are to be found in alliances with the millions who struggle for rights now denied.

Resolved, That this Congress extends its most earnest sympathies to the struggling Republicans of Cuba, demanding for them an early recognition of their belligerent rights by our own Government, and hoping for the speedy extinction of Spanish rule. In the same spirit our sympathies are extended to struggling Ireland, to the growing Democracy of Great Britain, whose forerunner is found in her vast net-work of trades' unions; to the oppressed millions all over Europe, and that we hope soon to see the day dawn when together all shall move forward to the accomplishment of genuine Democracy, and when all civilized people shall be bound in one world-wide federation of true Republican nationalities.

Resolved further, That in the opinion of this Congress the time has come when, for the benefit of the intelligent working men and women who voluntarily come from European countries to become citizens of this Republic, that the United States may, with perfect security and eminent propriety, reduce the naturalization period of five years now required by law, and this Congress would recommend that the term of three years be now substituted. In justice to our foreign-born citizens, we demand a liberal change of this character from the Congress of the United States.

The resolutions were adopted.

It was then decided that the President's salary should be fixed at $1,500 a year, exclusive of traveling and office expenses.

When the hour of 3 o'clock had arrived, the President declared this session of the National Labor Union adjourned *sine die*, the next convention to be held in Cincinnati on the third Monday in August, 1870.

Mr. ADGER, (colored,) of the Philadelphia Bricklayers' Union, addressed the Convention on behalf of the colored artisans of this city, thanking them for the generosity that had been displayed toward his race, and assuring them that the colored workingmen would remain strictly faithful to the principles that had been avowed by the Convention. His remarks were loudly applauded.

A RESUME OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Now that the National Labor Convention has been brought to a close, it may not be uninteresting to the readers of the TIMES briefly to review its proceedings, for the purpose of determining what are to be the necessary results of the convocation, so far as they affect the great social interests of the country, and what bearing they will have (if any) in shaping future legislation, State and National. To any one who has watched the deliberations of this congress and artizans and workingmen, one peculiar fact stands out in bold relief, viz., that the barriers of class and caste have been broken down, so far as the laboring classes of the country are concerned, if we are to take the solemnly-avowed sentiments of this body as indicative of the feelings that exist among the constituencies therein represented. For the first time in the history of this nation a Convention has been held in which working men and working women, white and black, loyalists and ex-rebels, have met together upon terms of perfect equality, for the purpose of taking deliberative action on vital questions affecting equally the interests of all. In this respect the Convention was a novelty, and is deserving of more than a mere passing notice. When colored men, from not only the Northern but the Southern States, are welcomed to take part in the proceedings of a national assembly, the majority of whose members are of that political organization which, according to all past history, may properly be regarded as the least likely ever to countenance such an affiliation; when a native Mississippian and ex-Confederate officer, in addressing a Convention, refers to a colored delegate who has preceded him as "the gentleman from Georgia;" when a native Alabama delegate, who has now for the first time crossed Mason and Dixon's line, and who was from boyhood taught to regard the negro simply as a chattel, sits in deliberate consultation at the committee-board with another delegate whose ebony face glistens with Afric sheen, and signs the report of that committee underneath the signature of his colored co-delegate; when an ardent and avowed Democratic partisan (from New-York at that) declares with a "rich Irish brogue" that he asks for himself no privilege as a mechanic or a citizen that he is not willing to concede to every other man, white or black—when, I say, these things can be seen and heard in a national convention, called for any purpose, then one may indeed be warranted in asserting that Time works most curious changes. And all this was seen and heard in this City of Philadelphia during these August days in this year of grace 1869. Who shall say, now, that prejudices, no matter how strongly they may have been implanted in the human breast, may not be rooted out? And just here let me say it to their credit, that the colored delegates to this Labor Convention have gained, as they richly deserve, the respect of all, and have shown beyond cavil that if the negro be accorded even an approximation to what is known by the phrase "a fair show," he will give abundant proof that (Lord MOUBODO to the contrary notwithstanding) he no more belongs to the family of the ape or the baboon than does the most fair-skinned specimen of the Caucasian race. The Convention was not a little astonished when Mr. PETER C. BROWN, of Philadelphia, a real ebony negro, on Tuesday morning, disentangled the snarl into which the Assembly had got itself, by the introduction of amendments, motions to table, to refer, to recommit, &c., promiscuously heaped together, by a plain, straightforward statement of the condition of the question before it, put forth in a manner that would have done no discredit to any presiding officer, and brought the house to act on his own motion to "reconsider," which was the very action needed to solve the difficulty. And the astonishment was not lessened when, on the following day, Mr. ISAAC MYERS, a mulatto, on behalf of his fellow colored delegates, in an address which drew forth universal praise, thanked the Convention for their action in having unanimously decided to admit the representatives of the black sons of toil to equal privileges on the floor of the assembly. Nor was the intellectual *status* of the colored delegation in any degree lowered when, on last night, Mr. ROBERT H. BUTLER, of the veriest sombre hue, an engineer from Baltimore, in a brief speech, replete with good sense and an excellent appreciation of the power of words, addressed the Congress with arguments going to show how ruin would ensue to the interests of labor, both white and black, if the importation of coolies were permitted by the Federal Government, and, in closing, thanked the Convention for the manner in which the hand of fellowship had been extended to the black laborer of the South. It was noticeable, too, that whenever a colored delegate addressed the chair, all eyes were simultaneously turned in the direction of the speaker, and the courtesy of general attention to his remarks was invariably paid to him—a matter that the white members were not, in every instance, able to command. What is to be the effect of this change in public opinion? Can the black man be much longer excluded from the trades and other avocations, when the highest deliberative body known to the working classes thus unequivocally acknowledges not only his right, but after he has emphatically proven his perfect ability, to take part in shaping the course of the most abstract and most important interests of labor? How soon it will be before there is effected a radical change in the policy which now obtains in this respect I will not dare to prophesy; but that this change is inevitable can no longer be a matter of doubt to any one who has watched with care the proceedings of this National Labor Convention. The great wall of caste and color, which has hitherto divided the laboring classes, is no longer insurmountable. Whether the negro has overleaped the obstacle, or made a breach through it, is immaterial. The simple fact remains, that he has gone beyond it, reached the other side, and is to be, hereafter, an equal in the great field of competitive labor.

The first three days of the session were, to a very great extent, frittered away in discussing the right of Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY to be acknowledged as a delegate, she claiming to have been sent hither by the Workingwomen's Association of New-York. Miss ANTHONY was a delegate to the last Congress, and, according to the Constitution there adopted, as an ex-delegate, had, at this Convention, the right to debate all questions that might arise, and to exercise any other power pertaining to a delegate except that of voting. The objections urged against her were two: First, that the Workingwomen's Association of New-York is not a genuine labor organization; that it was simply turned into one, temporarily, in order to get a representation in this Convention: and that while no personal objection was entertained toward Miss ANTHONY herself, it was not in consonance with the design of this Congress to admit delegates from any associations that were not formed directly in the labor interest. The idea was prevalent, also, that the admission of this lady would be looked upon as giving the quasi indorsement of this body to the policy of woman suffrage. Second, that Miss ANTHONY, when the printers' strike took place in New-York City, some time ago, exerted herself to have the places in the printing offices, thus vacated by the strikers, filled with women, so far as possible, who worked for less than standard wages, and thus had proved herself inimical to the interests of labor. The opposition to the receipt of Miss ANTHONYS' credentials came mainly from the trades' unions of New-York, led by Mr. M. R. WALSH, of Typographical Union No. 6. After considerable debate, occupying the sessions of the first two days, SUSAN achieved a victory, the Convention deciding by a very close vote that she was entitled to a seat. The occurrence of the following day shows that the trades' unions of New-York wield a governing influence among the working masses of the country; for, when the telegram from the Typographical Union of New-York was read by Mr. WALSH, instructing him to withdraw from the Convention if Miss ANTHONY were admitted, there was thenceforward effected a consolidation of trades' unionists which, as if by magic, undid the former action of the Convention, and resulted in SUSAN's exclusion. That the Convention was entirely satisfied to admit lady delegates who, in their judgment, represented veritable labor associations, is apparent from the fact that Miss MARTHA WALBRIDGE, from the female Shoe-sewers' Union of Massachusetts, was promptly recognized, and participated in all the proceedings of the Assembly, being even appointed Chairman(?) of the Committee on Female Labor, and having prepared and read to the Convention the admirable report which was adopted on that subject. At the next annual session of this Congress, it is anticipated that the female labor organizations throughout the country will be very generally represented.

From the platform unanimously adopted by the Convention yesterday, it is easy to perceive that there was in the Congress an amount and character of legislative talent which cannot be found among the workingmen of any other nation in Christendom; and no citizen who has the true sentiment of patriotism stirring within him, can regard the assemblage in this respect with any other feeling than that of honest pride. In saying this I do not mean to be understood as indorsing or condemning the principles enunciated in that platform, but I allude to it rather for the purpose of showing how beneficent is the influence of free American institutions over every class and section of our people. The presence of such an assemblage as has just closed its proceedings in Philadelphia, composed of men whose daily toil is with the plane, the trowel, or some other implement of mechanism, is an impossibility in England, France, Belgium, or any other nation, not excepting Prussia, which boasts the most appropriate scheme in operation for the general diffusion of education. If the Convention served no other purpose than to show to the world the vast intellectual superiority of our working classes over those to be found elsewhere, it has done a noble work, and should be honored accordingly. As to what will be the effect of the platform ennunciated in influencing the course of the two great political parties of the country, it is not proper for me to say; but it is worthy of mention that the masses of workingmen throughout the nation have fully placed themselves on record as being utterly opposed to the policy of repudiating the national debt, a hobby which some party leaders are desirous of riding, in the hope of gaining power and place thereby. If these are not blind to the signs of the times, they must be convinced that the laboring classes, whom they thought to cajole by putting forth this scheme as a remedy for high taxation, and from whom they expect their political support, will have none of it. This clear enunciation of the principle of honesty in national as well as individual transactions, is another point which ought to be credited to the Labor Congress. As to the declaration regarding the payment of bonds in gold when the express stipulation is to that effect, and in greenbacks in all other cases, it may be remarked, that it indexes the Democratic tendencies of the majority of the Convention; but it is offset, so far as partisan views are to be considered, by the welcome given to the colored delegates and by the placing of workingmen of all classes on a plane of perfect equality—a principle which cannot fail to satisfy the most ardent radical. In truth, there seems to have been, in the late Congress, an earnest effort to harmonize antagonistic political tendencies, and to adopt a compromise policy which shall be satisfactory to the advocates of both extremes. How far the Convention has been successful in this particular, must be left for others to determine.

The Convention may not have exercised the wisest policy in grappling with great questions of social science and of political economy that have exercised the minds of profound legislators for many years, not only in this country but in Europe. It might have been better for the cause of labor in general had it confined itself to matters more nearly affecting the direct interests of labor. Too much time may have been spent in discussing the question of finance, and too little in elucidating the subject of coöperation; but it may prove useful to both political parties to have placed within their reach, as this Congress has done, the views of the vast mass of the working classes. Future political conventions, as well as Federal and State legislators, will, of course, draw their own deductions from the proceedings of this assembly; but whatever may be the results flowing from it, there can be no doubt of the earnestness of the body, which has endeavored to effect a great labor reform. There was an indication at first that matters of an extraneous nature would occupy the time of the Convention, but the good sense of the assembly gave them a quietus. The presence of a delegate from a political organization in New-York, which has as its platform, summarized in one word, the "Millennium," and the presence of Mrs. Major Dr. WALKER—the officeless, pants and all—were indices of the elements that would like to enter into the Convention if they were permitted so to do. The millennium delegate was allowed to take his seat, because he held credentials from an organization of machinists, and was regularly accredited therefrom, the political association which he desired to represent being given the go-by. Mrs. Dr. WALKER very soon discovered that she couldn't get a hearing before the body, much as she might have desired to promulgate her views as to what she terms a "thorough dress reform." Several hair-brained reformers were hanging on the skirts of the Convention during the first day; but they were prompt to notice that this was not the place for them, and they incontinently vamosed.

Another point which distinguished the Convention was the desire of the delegates to see the full restoration of civil and political rights to the citizens of the South, a matter which met with the hearty indorsement of all present. In fact, the whole proceedings were characterized by an "era of good feeling," and ought to result, even if they do not, in a great benefit to the masses of the sons of toil.

J. E. B.

THE HEAT.

What the Thermometer Indicated Yesterday—Cases of Sun-stroke.

Yesterday was another hot day—hotter, by several degrees, than the day previous, which people who don't swear by the thermometer declared was the hottest day of the season. In the afternoon, however, clouds gathered in the heavens, and there was an abortive attempt at a shower, which somewhat modified the temperature. The evening was clear, though cooler than the night previous, and presented every appearance of a continuance of the heated term.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—To-day has been undoubtedly the hottest of the Summer, the thermometer ranging at different points in the city during the day from 98° to 103°, and at one point reached 105°. At this hour (8 o'clock) there are indications of a storm, but the heat is still intense, the thermometer standing at 91°. A westerly breeze has been blowing all day, and no cases of death from sun-stroke are reported.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 21.—The weather for the past two days has been the warmest of the season, the thermometer indicating 100° in the shade at noon. The arrivals for the past twenty-four hours have filled the hotels to overflowing.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The heat is intense. The thermometer indicates 102° in the shade. There is an occasional westerly breeze, indicating rain, but no immediate prospect of it.

CASES OF SUN-STROKE.

The intense heat of yesterday and Friday was extremely dangerous to persons long exposed to the rays of the sun, and large numbers were more or less affected by the heat. The following are the cases of actual sun-stroke reported:

THOMAS RILEY, 55 years of age, living at No. 435 West Seventeenth-street, was overcome by the heat at 10 o'clock, at the foot of Gansevoort-street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition.

CHARLES MILLER, whose age and residence is not given, was found about the same hour in Market-street, prostrated by the sun. He was taken to the Madison-street Police Station, and properly cared for.

At 11 A. M. JOHN HOGAN, a laborer, aged 19 years, living at No. 438 East Fourteenth-street, was sun-struck in the lower part of Mercer-street, and was taken to the Prince-street Police Station for treatment.

GEORGE PATTERSON, aged 40 years, residing at No. 252 Third-avenue, fell at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street, overcome by the heat. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES CALLAHAN, whose residence could not be learned, was sun-struck at noon, on Pier No. 33, North River, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition.

At 11:30 A. M., HANNAH FITZSIMMONS, aged about 26 years, whose residence was not learned, was found on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, prostrated by the heat, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

TELEGRAMS.

AQUATIC.

The Coming International Yacht Race—Interest in the Harvard-Oxford Race—Comments of the London Press.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The *Morning Post* has an editorial to-day on the coming international yacht race. It says: "In a light wind and on smooth water there are several English yachts that may be relied upon to beat Mr. BENNETT's American yacht *Dauntless* at every point. The result of the recent race to Cherbourg and return, as a test, was marred by an accident to the sails of the *Dauntless*. The impression among yachtsmen is that she does not 'stand to her canvass,' and cannot compete successfully in heavy, any more than she can in light weather; but in going free she probably would sail as fast or faster than our deep vessels. A yacht race around the Azore Islands offers a fairer chance to test the qualities of all vessels. If the Americans will not sail around the Isle of Wight, or Ireland, or on a short home course, rather than forego the trial, let us race around the Azores."

As the time for the international boat race between the Harvard College and the Oxford University crews draws nigh, the excitement in sporting circles increases. Much of the space in the newspapers is given up to this subject. The following extracts are made from to-day's journals:

From the Land and Water.

The balance seems to favor the Oxford crew. If the Americans win, we will not only learn their new style of rowing, but how to maintain it. If the Harvards win, after six weeks of exercise, without doing their best at any time, it will be an aquatic revolution.

From the Saturday Review.

We do not attach any importance to the time made in training. If the Harvard crew win the race we will acknowledge that our notions about our style of rowing are antiquated absurdities.

From the Spectator.

The opinion in respect to the crews and in regard to the chances of victory are nearly even. The public are inquiring if the Americans have ever put out their whole strength. The course is a hard one; but the race is likely to be close. If the weather is bad, the result will probably be in favor of Oxford; if good, the Harvards will win. A nice, slow English drizzle is the thing to take the heart out of Americans. Regulations have been issued to keep the course clear for two hours before and until the race is ended.

To-day the Oxford crew were out for practice again. They made a good pace with thirty-eight to thirty-nine strokes per minute, well pulled. The Harvard crew were also out with the Jewett boat. The coxswain's seat has been lowered, which increased the steadiness. They got away briskly at nearly forty strokes per minute. Their rowing is regarded as very satisfactory. Good judges think that the Harvards are likely to take the lead in the race. At the special desire of the Harvard crew THOMAS HUGHES, ex-member of Parliament for Oxford, has been appointed referee. Mr. SIMMONS, of the Harvard crew, is slightly indisposed to-day. The betting is now seven to four on Oxford.

At the scull race to-day KELLY beat SADLER for the championship of the Thames.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The "Standard" on Canadian Affairs—The English Forgers.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The *Morning Standard* to-day has an editorial on Canadian matters. The writer says: "There are probabilities of a change in the relations between Canada and Great Britain, which would be likely to be distasteful to a majority of the inhabitants of the Dominion, if they were consulted. If there is any dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs, it is only by feelings that we can safely make intelligible to those south of the frontier. All that can be done under the present Government is to repudiate the notion that a withdrawal of the troops implies a desire to shuffle out of responsibilities cast on Great Britain by the presence of a flag in colonial territory, which means military administration. England is now in the hands of those who fail to appreciate the Canadian question."

Messrs. HARWOOD and HATCHER, who were arrested at New-York and taken to England for trial on a charge of forgery, were brought up at Mansion House to-day for preliminary examination. At the close Mr. HATCHER was discharged, and Mr. HARWOOD remanded for trial.

The Crops—Improved Health of Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Reports from all parts of England in relation to the crops have been received and published. With the exception of wheat, they will be at least as good as the average.

LONDON, Aug. 21—Evening.—Mr. GLADSTONE has entirely recovered his health.

FRANCE.

The Successor of Marshal Neil.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—It is now tolerably certain that General EDMUND LEBOEUF will be appointed Minister of War. The *Press* says a Senatus Consultum is in preparation granting autonomy and greater liberties to the colonies.

SPAIN.

Death of Admiral Nunez—Appeal for the Life of Polo—Capture of More Carlists.

MADRID, Aug. 21—Evening.—Admiral NUNEZ is dead.

The volunteers have petitioned the Government to spare the life of POLO, who was recently captured at the head of a Carlist band. The Prefect of Perpignan was arrested at Tristany with ten other Carlists, who were about to cross the frontier.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—Notwithstanding the stories of invasion and insurrection, it is now believed the Carlist movement is ended.

CUBA.

The Volunteers at Matanzas—Reported Cuban Depredations—Release of a Political Prisoner.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—Advices from Matanzas state that Captain-General DE RODAS had reviewed the troops in that city. They expressed a willingness to go into active service. Captain-General DE RODAS has arrived here from Matanzas.

The rebels, 400 strong, in the jurisdiction of Colon, have been committing depredations. They burnt several estates.

Colonel BENEGASI, who left Puerto Padre with a regiment numbering 800 men escorting a convoy to Las Tunas, encountered the rebels twice. Severe fights ensued, but the results are unknown. Reports say he reached Las Tunas.

A. J. SIMMONS, who has been confined six months at Puerto Principe, was released at the intercession of Consul-General PLUMB, and left for New-York on the steamship *Missouri*.

The Detention of British Vessels—Spain Advised to Sell.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—It is reported that the order for an iron-clad to proceed to Cuba on account of the detention of British vessels by the Cuban authorities, has been countermanded.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—*La France* of to-day says: Cuba is lost to Spain, and the wisest thing Spain can do is to take advantage of the present situation.

JAPAN.

Preparations for the Reception of the Duke of Edinburgh.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 21.—Private advices state that the Emperor of Japan is making extensive preparations for the reception of the Duke of EDINBURGH, now *en route* to Yokohama. The Tycoon's old palace has been repaired for his residence while at Yeddo. Horses and carriages have been ordered from China for his transportation and convenience.

PARAGUAY.

Lopez' Position—Capture of Villa Rica by the Allies—Preparations to Storm Ascurra.

LISBON, Aug. 21.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived, bringing dates from that city to the 28th of July. President LOPEZ was at Ascurra. He had plenty of provisions, but was short of arms, ammunition and other war material. The Allied army had marched on and captured Villa Rica, and were preparing to storm Ascurra. BARREIRO was likely to become President at Asuncion.

CANADA.

The Governor-General at Halifax—His Recent Quebec Speech—A New Loan to be Negotiated.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 21.—The banquet to the Governor-General last night was a grand affair. Sir JOHN YOUNG said he did not withdraw one word of his Quebec speech. It had been misrepresented. He had been represented as saying that a change of allegiance would be possible. This was incorrect, and on that word trouble arose. He had spoken of a change of allegiance, thereby contemplating different relations with England, but the idea of separation never occurred to him.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 21.—It is reported that the Finance Minister intends to negotiate a new loan in England this Fall.

TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 21.—Two sailors, named JNO. CONNOR and ALBERT SHARP, have been arrested here on suspicion of having scuttled the schooner *Garry Owen*, recently sunk opposite Astabula, Ohio.

It is reported that the headquarters of the Sixtieth Rifles will be removed from Ottawa to Toronto; also that the orders for the Twentieth and Fifty-third Regiments, now at Point Levi, to leave for Barbados, have been countermanded.

BASE BALL.

Opening Game between the Nationals and Olympics at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather, the first match game of the new series between the National and Olympic Clubs of this city, was played this afternoon, resulting in another victory for the Olympics by a score of 22 to 9.

The Playing at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The game of base ball here this afternoon between the Eckfords of Brooklyn and the Haymakers, resulted in a victory for the Eckfords. The score stood—Eckfords, 20; Haymakers, 17.

The Double Execution in Tennessee—Scenes at the Hanging.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1869.

The execution of JAMES GALVIN and SAMUEL MOODY, the latter colored, has been the theme of conversation for several days. At an early hour yesterday morning crowds of people, mostly negroes, from the city and country, began to assemble about the jail, and by 1 o'clock the vicinity was dense with people anxious to witness the execution. The men were to expiate the crime of murder, having killed Officer FENTON in December, 1868. At 1:30 P. M. Sheriff CURRY appeared with the prisoner GALVIN, accompanied by Father O'BRIEN and a guard. GALVIN mounted the scaffold with a firm tread, and apparently without any fear. Arrived upon the scaffold, the Sheriff read the decision of the Court, after which GALVIN, with Father O'BRIEN, united in prayer, when GALVIN, in response to a question from the Sheriff as to whether he had anything to say, stepped forward and addressed the crowd. He acknowledged to having fired the fatal shot, but said he did it in self-defence. After which religious service was read. GALVIN's arms and legs were pinioned, and the cap placed over his head, the noose adjusted, and at 1:40 the drop fell. After hanging fifteen minutes the physicians pronounced life extinct, when his body was cut down and delivered to his mother.

MOODY, the negro, accompanied by the minister and officers, ascended the steps of the scaffold at 2:10. The Sheriff read the death-warrant, and told MOODY if he had anything to say to do so. MOODY then, as often before, declared his innocence, warned all to keep out of bad company, said BEDFORD was the man who fired the shot, and that he was going to die for the crime of murder, but expressed a willingness to die, having experienced religion since his confinement. After this the colored clergyman, Mr. RIVELS, offered a prayer and sang a hymn, MOODY joining in the latter. At the conclusion MOODY's arms and legs were pinioned, the cap was drawn over his head, and at 2:20 the door was again dropped. Fifteen minutes after, life had left the body. It was then cut down and delivered to his friends.

Reported Lynching of Two Colored Men near Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Accounts have been received of the lynching of two colored men, CHARLES BROWN and JACOB MERRYMAN, who recently committed an outrage on a young white woman on the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad. It appears that after a preliminary investigation, the parties were committed to jail for trial, but after the examination was concluded, the woman said that the crowd present had confused her, that she had been ashamed to tell fully what had happened to her. To her intimate friends, however, she gave full details of the outrage. This so exasperated the people that threats of lynching were freely made, and at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning a party of disguised men surrounded the jail at Front Royal, where the negroes were confined. One of them knocked at the door of the jail, which being opened, the jailer had a Colt's pistol presented at his head, and a demand made for the keys of the cell in which the prisoners were confined. The demand could not, under the circumstances, be resisted, and the key was delivered. The jailer was locked up in his own room, and knows nothing more of what transpired. Nor can any more facts be elicited except that the cell in which the prisoners were locked up was empty in the morning, and that the mail-boy from Luray passed, about daylight, on the road, several strange-looking men.

The Stringency in the San Francisco Money Market—Action of the Treasury Department—Crop Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury has finally acceded to the proposition of the business men of this city. A large amount of coin was drawn from the sub-treasury here to-day, but the State has suffered permanently by the loss of the week's trade, and depreciation of values from the scarcity of gold paid for purchases.

EDWARD HOWLAND, son of the well-known shipowner of New-Bedford, Mass., committed suicide at Lake Taho, Cal., Aug. 16, by blowing out his brains.

Reports from all parts of Oregon indicate a much larger yield of wheat than was anticipated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The fires which have raged in the woods of Washington Territory since July 1 are nearly extinguished by recent heavy rains.

Marriage of Commodore Vanderbilt.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Commodore VANDERBILT was married this morning at London, Canada, to Miss FRANK CRAWFORD, daughter of ROBERT L. CRAWFORD, of Mobile, Ala. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, of New-York, and Superintendent TILLINGHAST, of the New-York Central Railroad, were the only persons present at the ceremony. The party arrived here in the directors' car at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded to Syracuse. They have rooms engaged at the Syracuse House to-night, and will go to Saratoga to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Department and California—Currency Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The repetition of the dispatches this morning from San Francisco, in which the names of prominent officials are used in an attempt to force the Treasury Department to authorize the transfer of certain funds from the Sub-Treasury, created much feeling in the Treasurer's office to-day, as the conviction is strong there that these gentlemen have unwittingly allowed themselves to be used by parties who desire to cover up transfers already made without authority.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week amount to $254,400.

The Treasurer holds as security for circulating notes at this date	$342,916,650
For public deposits	20,014,500
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	163,800
Total amount burned heretofore	15,486,240
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	130,600
Total issued previously	15,337,975
Balance due for mutilated notes	181,469
Bank circulation outstanding	299,720,380

The shipments of fractional currency for the week ending to-day are as follows:

To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	$20,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston	25,000
To the United States Depository at Pittsburg	100,000
To national banks and others	225,682
Fractional currency destroyed during the week	227,400

Tennessee State Bonds—The Repudiation Policy—Views of the Secretary of State.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 21.—Mr. FLETCHER, Secretary of State, has responded to bondholders who wished to know whether they should hold their new bonds. He tells them that their new bonds in law and equity are as good as the old, and recommends them to keep them. He says they cannot be repudiated because they are collectible by law on the Federal Courts, either by direct suits against the State or by bill in equity to enforce the State's lien against the railroads for the benefit of the bondholders. In conclusion, he says repudiation is impossible for many reasons, first and above all because the people of Tennessee are too proud and too honest; because there is not the shadow of justification in it, and because our bonds are in the courts. It is impossible in the face of the condemnation of the world. No Legislature can or dare adopt a measure which would brand every Tennessean with disgrace, wherever he may go on the face of the earth, and which would make our children's children blush to own their nativity.

Bank Failure in Kansas—Heavy Liabilities.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Aug. 21.—HALE & Co., bankers, at Junction City, Kansas, failed on Tuesday. Their liabilities are from $30,000 to $50,000. The assets are reported as trifling. The heaviest losers are SHARP & Co., contractors of the Southern branch of the Pacific Railroad, who had $17,000 on deposit. This is the bank which had a special deposit of $10,000 stolen from the vault about a year ago, and of which no trace was ever found.

Movements of the President—His Reception at Newport.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21.—President GRANT was received by the Newport municipal authorities at the State house, at noon to-day. Mayor ATKINSON made a speech of welcome, to which the President responded briefly. The President was afterward introduced to the citizens. This afternoon a very brilliant reception was held in his honor at the villa of Ex-Senator MORGAN.

The Centennial Anniversary of the Birth of Napoleon—Dispatch from the Emperor.

From the Detroit Post, Aug. 20.

It will be remembered that on the occasion of the recent celebration in this city of the centennial anniversary of the birthday of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, a telegram signed by the Consuls of Cincinnati and Chicago was sent by cable to the Emperor NAPOLEON. The following is the reply thereto, which was received yesterday:

PARIS, le 19 Aout, 1869.

Consuls Offices, Chicago and Cincinnati, Chicago.

L'Empereur remercie les Français et les vétérans de l'Ouest des felicitations qu'ils veulent bien lui adresser a l'occasion de la fete.

NAPOLEON III.

[Translation.]

PARIS, Aug. 19, 1869.

Consuls, &c., &c.

The Emperor thanks the French and the veterans of the West for the congratulations they have the kindness to address to him on the occasion of the festival.

NAPOLEON III.

Extensive Fire in the Ninth Ward.

At 9 o'clock last night flames were discovered in the nut and bolt factory of Mr. McMANUS on the first floor of the three-story building No. 163 Christopher-street. The fire spread with great rapidity, owing to the combustible nature of the contents, and soon enveloped the entire building, the upper floors and basement of which were occupied by MICHAEL COX, cooper. Both these sustained a complete loss, Mr. McMANUS' being fully $2,500, understood to be partially insured. Mr. COX sustained a loss of $1,500, no insurance. The building was entirely destroyed, causing a loss to the owner, name unknown, of nearly $2,500; insured.

The flames soon extended to the stable of DANIEL SHEA, in the rear of Nos. 161 and 163, in which were stalled some ten or fifteen horses, all of whom were removed in safety. Mr. SHEA's loss on building and other property is about $1,500. The wheelwright shop of J. BOYLE, in rear of No. 165 Christopher-street, was also destroyed. Loss, $2,000; insured in the Niagara for $1,500. The flames also extended to the stables of JOHN McCORMICK and PATRICK MATTHEWS, in rear of Nos. 296 and 298 West-Tenth street, causing a loss of $500 to each, their houses being all rescued in time. Considerable other damage was also occasioned to the property contiguous to these stables and shops, the total amount being fully $2,000. The flames made a bright light and attracted a large crowd of people, the confusion they occasioned being intensified by the frequent bursting of hose. The firemen, after two hours' hard work, succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

Two Assaults with Tumblers—One of Them Fatal.

About 10 o'clock last night JOSEPH CAIR, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 726 Sixth-street, quarreled with his wife about some domestic matter. During the altercation JOSEPH seized a tumbler and threw it at his wife, but the missile missed its mark and took effect on the left temple of MARY ANN CONNAUGHTY, aged 16, who happened to be in the room at the time. The missile passed through the air with such force that it rendered the girl insensible, and she was in a dying condition at last reports.

JAMES O'HEARN and SOLOMON MOTTNER, of No. 263 Stanton-street, quarreled last night, when O'HEARN threw a tumbler and struck his opponent on the head, causing a severe wound. Both of these assailants were subsequently arrested by the Eleventh Ward Police and locked up for future examination.

Juvenile Burglars Arrested.

Detective McKEEVER, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested two boys, yesterday, named JAMES DALEY and JOHN LYNCH, on a charge of having effected a felonious entrance to the store of MORRIS ROSENTHAL, at No. 183 Canal-street, whence they carried off three dozen bottles of champagne and other articles. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice KELLY, at the Tombs, who remanded them temporarily to await the appearance of the complainant.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY COMRADE AND I.

From the Atlantic for September.

We two have grown up so divinely together,
Flower within flower from seed within seed,
The sagest astrologer cannot say whether
His being or mine was first shaped and decreed.
In the life before birth, by inscrutable ties,
We were linked each to each; I am bound up in him:
He sickens, I languish; without me he dies;
I am life of his life, he is limb of my limb.

Twin babes from one cradle, I tottered about with him,
Chased the bright butterflies, singing, a boy with him;
Still, as a man, I am borne in and out with him,
Sup with him, sleep with him, suffer, enjoy with him.
Faithful companion, me long he has carried
Unseen in his bosom, a lamp to his feet;
More near than a bridegroom, to him I am married,
As light in the sunbeam is wedded to heat.

If my beam be withdrawn, he is senseless and blind;
I am sight to his vision, I hear with his ears;
His the marvelous brain, I the masterful mind;
I laugh with his laughter and weep with his tears
So well that the ignorant deem us but one:
They see but one shape and they name us one name.
O pliant accomplice! what deeds we have done,
Thus banded together for glory or shame!

When evil waylays us, and passion surprises,
And we are too feeble to strive or to fly,
When hunger compels or when pleasure entices,
Which most is the sinner, my comrade or I?
And when over perils and pains and temptations
I triumph, where still I should falter and faint,
But for him, iron-nerved for heroical patience,
Whose then is the virtue, and which is the saint?

Am I the one sinner? of honors sole claimant
For actions which only we two can perform?
Am I the true creature, and thou but the raiment?
Thou magical mantle, all vital and warm,
Wrapped about me, a screen from the rough winds of Time,
Of texture so flexile to feature and gesture!
Can ever I part from thee? Is there a clime
Where Life needeth not this terrestrial vesture?

When comes the sad summons to sever the sweet
Subtle tie that unites us, and tremulous, fearful,
I feel thy loosed fetters depart from my feet;
When friends gathered round us, pale-visaged and tearful,

Beweep and bewail thee, thou fair earthly prison!
And kiss thy cold doors, for thy inmate mistaken;
Their eyes seeing not the freed captive, arisen
From thy trammels unclasped and thy shackles downshaken;

O, then shall I linger, reluctant to break
The dear sensitive chains that about me have grown?
And all this bright world, can I bear to forsake
Its embosoming beauty and love, and alone
Journey on to I know not what regions untried?
Exists there, beyond the dim cloud-rack of death,
Such life as enchants us? O skies arched and wide!
O delicate senses! O exquisite breath!

Ah, tenderly, tenderly over thee hovering,
I shall look down on thee empty and cloven,
Pale mould of my being!—thou visible covering
Wherefrom my invisible raiment is woven.
Though sad be the passage, nor pain shall appall me,
Nor parting, assured, wheresoever I range
The glad fields of existence, that naught can befall me
That is not still beautiful, blessed and strange.

THE PRINCESS TARAKANOF.

From Macmillan's Magazine for August.

Many of the visitors to the Paris Exhibition of 1867 will remember a striking picture in the Russian section, representing the interior of a cell in the Petropavlovsky Fortress at St. Petersburg, during the great inundation of 1777. It is a picture which cannot fail to produce a strong and a very painful impression on all who see it. Through the broken window of the cell the turbid water is pouring in a great wave; the room is already half flooded, and will soon be completely submerged. On the bed a young girl is standing, pale and evidently half fainting with fear, and a number of mice are swimming toward it, or, like her, have already taken refuge upon it. The bare aspect of the dreary prison-chamber contrasts strongly with the richness of the young girl's dress, worn and faded as it is, and so does the wild look of despair upon her face with the beauty of the features and the grace of the form of one who seems to have been fitted for far other scenes, for a widely different fate. Few of the spectators who saw this picture of Flavitsky's turned away from it without a wish to know something about the story which it illustrated, and which the catalogue informed them was known as "The Legend of the Princess Tarakanof." That story we now purpose to tell. It has often been told before, but—as far as English narrators are concerned—always wrongly, and yet it is well worthy of being told aright. But its true nature has not very long been made known even in Russia. It was not till Alexander II. came to the throne that the papers were allowed to be examined on which the book is founded, and from which we are about to take our facts. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the old legend should not yet have been displaced in England by a true version of the story.

The legend runs as follows: After the Empress Catharine II. had mounted the throne she discovered that a rival, whose claims might become dangerous to her, existed in the person of a Princess Tarakanof. This Princess was the daughter of the Empress Elizabeth by her marriage with Count Razumovsky. She had been brought up abroad in great seclusion, and was living at the time in Italy. Catharine determined to get hold of her, and sent Count Alexis Orlof to Italy on purpose to entrap her. He contrived to gain the confidence and to win the heart of the young girl, who was very beautiful and exceedingly charming. Having deluded her by a false marriage, he got her entirely into his power, inducing her to believe that he was going to espouse her cause and make her Empress of Russia. One day she went on board his ship at Leghorn. At first she was treated with the honors proper to royalty, but she was suddenly arrested, loaded with irons, confined in the hold, and carried off to Russia. On arriving there she was thrown into a fortress, and treated in the most barbarous manner. Six years afterward she perished in her prison, during an inundation of the Neva. Such is the legend. We pass on now to the true story.

The Empress Elizabeth was of a very impressionable character. Early in life, some time before she came to the throne, she fell desperately in love with a young officer named Shubine, and wished to marry him. But before the marriage could be brought about, he was suddenly arrested and banished to Kamschatka by the reigning Empress Anne. Elizabeth consoled herself as she best could, but she did not forget her former lover, and after her accession sent a confidential agent all over Kamschatka in search of him. For many months that officer traveled about the country seeking him in vain; all his inquiries were fruitless. No one had ever heard of such a name as SHUBINE. But at last one day, while he was talking to a group of exiles, he happened to mention the name of the Empress Elizabeth. "Is Elizaveta Petrovna now on the throne?" asked one of them. The officer replied in the affirmative, but the exile seemed to doubt the fact, until he was shown an official document in which Elizabeth was named as Empress. "If that is the case," said the convict, "the Shubine whom you are asking about is standing before you." Elizabeth's long-lost lover was found at last. On his arrival at St. Petersburg Elizabeth received him very kindly, made him a Major-General, and conferred various other honors upon him. But the years he had passed in exile had produced a great change in him. His bodily health was shattered, and his thoughts had turned to religion, and especially to its ascetic side. He soon retired from the court, and before long he died. His last days were spent in the country, on an estate which the Empress had given him. There, in the village church, are preserved to this day a costly picture of the Saviour and a precious relic, both presented by Elizabeth to her former lover in remembrance of their early attachment.

After Shubine's banishment Elizabeth had turned her attention to another lover. In the same year with herself, in 1709, a certain Alexis Razum had come into the world, the son of a simple Cossack in Little Russia. As the young Alexis grew up, it was discovered that he had a magnificent voice, and he became one of the choristers in the village church. There he was heard one day by an agent collecting singers for the Imperial chapel, by whom he was at once transferred to St. Petersburg, where Elizabeth saw him, and took a fancy to him. As soon as she mounted the throne she began to confer on him the first of a long series of honors. The young Cossack Razum soon became the great noble Razumovsky, Count of the Roman as well as the Russian Empire. In the year 1744 the Empress first made him Field-Marshal and then married him. From that time till the end of her life he bore himself very discreetly, and never lost his influence over her. After Elizabeth's death, the Empress Catharine II. sent Count Vorontsof to ask Razumovsky to produce the papers bearing on his marriage with her predecessor, and offering to confer on him the title of Imperial Highness. Vorontsof went to Razumovsky's house, and found him "sitting in an arm-chair by the fire, and reading the Bible." After the usual compliments, Vorontsof explained the cause of his visit. Razumovsky did not utter a word, but silently rose and opened a cabinet, from a secret drawer in which he produced a packet of papers enveloped in rose-colored satin. These he began to read, still keeping silence; when he had finished reading them he raised his eyes, which were swimming in tears, to the sacred pictures which hung overhead, crossed himself devoutly, and threw the papers into the fire. Then he resumed his seat and began to speak. According to his account the late Empress had never had any relations with him beyond those of a monarch with a devoted subject, and the story of the marriage was nothing but an idle legend. For himself, he wished no more than to end his days in prayerful seclusion.

There can be no doubt, however, that the marriage really took place, and that two children were the fruit of it. Of these, one was a son, of whom nothing certain is known, but tradition relates that he lived till the beginning of the present century, shut up in a distant monastery, and always bitterly lamenting his unhappy lot. Of the daughter more has been ascertained. Of her early life nothing is known, but in 1785, when forty years old, she was sent by the Empress Catharine II. to the Ivanovsky convent at Moscow. There she lived for some five-and-twenty years, leading so secluded a life as to see scarcely any one beyond a few priests. A private corridor and staircase led directly from her cell into the convent church, and so she could go into it unseen. When there mass used to be said privately for her, and on such occasions the church doors were closed and no strangers were admitted. The curtains behind the windows of her cell were always drawn; and if any of the passers-by loitered near and tried to look in, they were immediately driven away. There has been some slight dispute as to the date of her decease, but her tombstone states that she died on Feb. 4, 1810, in the 64th year of her age. The Governor of Moscow and the other great officials attended at her funeral in full uniform, and the crowd of lookers-on was enormous. She was not buried in the cemetery of the convent in which she had lived, but in that of the Novospassky monastery. It is a fitting resting-place for one who had led a quiet life, for it is a very quiet spot, although lying close to one of the large streets in the outskirts of Moscow. The graves seem somewhat huddled up together, and have rather a neglected look, but there are trees which throw a pleasant shade on them, and in the fine weather of Spring and early Summer the birds sing pleasantly and flowers grow around in profusion. Even an acknowledged Princess might find a worse place to sleep in.

So much as regards the real Princess Tarakanof, of whom but little has been written. Now for the pretender to the title, on whom much ink and sympathy have been expended.

About the year 1771, a certain Van Toers, the son of a Dutch merchant, fled from Ghent, where he left a wife and several creditors, and took up his residence in London. With him came a Madame Tremouille—a lady who had been living in Berlin under the name of Franck, and in Ghent under that of Schöll. She is said to have been very beautiful, although with a slight cast in one eye; and as she was both clever and accomplished, and had a singularly fascinating manner, she succeeded in charming most of the persons with whom she was brought into contact. She and Van Toers lived in great style in London, but before long fresh creditors obliged him to leave England. In the Spring of 1772 he appeared in Paris, under the title of the Baron Embs, and thither he was followed, a few months later, by Madame Tremouille, who now began to call herself the Princess of Vladimir. Her story was that her parents, with whose name she was unacquainted, had died while she was very young, and that she had been brought up in Persia by an uncle. This uncle was taking care of her property, which was of fabulous value, and she herself had come to Europe for the purpose of looking after a rich inheritance which had accrued to her in Russia.

Alina, as she called herself, spent the Winter of 1772 very pleasantly in Paris, where she added greatly to the number of her admirers and of her creditors, prominent among the former being Oginski, the Polish Ambassador, with whom she became closely allied. But before long Van Toers again became crippled by debts, and in 1773 he had to fly with Alina and some of her friends to Frankfort. Even there his creditors persecuted him, and he was put in prison. Fortunately for Alina, there arrived just then in the city a very foolish sovereign, Prince Philip Ferdinand, of Limburg. The fair foreigner was introduced to him, and almost at the first interview completely won his heart. He paid her debts, and treated her with such royal magnificence that she soon deserted her other admirers for him, and in the beginning of June, 1773, she left Frankfort and went with him to his castle in Franconia.

There she led a life of luxury and extravagance which exactly suited her, and there she discovered for herself a new family history and provided herself with a new title. She became now "the Sultana Alina," and as the daughter of a Turkish Sultan was styled "Princess of Azof;" moreover she founded the Order of the Asiatic Cross. A little later, however, she explained that she was only "a lady of Azof," not the princess of that country, and that she soon would be recognized in Russia as sole heiress to the property of the house of Vladimir. Meanwhile the Prince of Limburg became more and more infatuated with her, and at last asked her to marry him. She consented, and it seemed as if after all her wanderings and adventures a quiet and enviable life was about to open before her.

But about this time a young Pole, named Domanski began to make his appearance at Oberstein, where the "Princess of Vladimir" was then holding a kind of Court, and before long she was in close correspondence with several of the Polish nobles, especially with Prince Charles Radziwill. Poland was then smarting under the injustice of the "First Partition," and Radziwill was taking an active part in the proceedings of the Polish Committee into which the leading members of the late Confederation of Bar had formed themselves. The successes gained in the east of Russia by Pugachef—the insurgent chief who pretended to be the Emperor Peter III.—had raised the hopes of the Poles, and they were anxious to take advantage of them in order to set a western insurrection on foot. How far their advice may have swayed the action of the "Princess of Vladimir" is not known, but before long rumors began to spread abroad to the effect that she was no less than rightful heiress to the throne of Russia, being the legitimate daughter of the late Empress Elizabeth by her marriage with Count Razumovsky; and that Pugachef, who was the Count's son by an earlier marriage, was her half-brother. With an imperial crown in view, no wonder that she disdained the merely princely coronet of the ruler of Limburg, and in the Spring of 1774 she left him, never to return.

From Germany she went into Italy, settling down for a time at Venice, where, under the name of the Countess Pinneberg, she set up a kind of little Court. She lived in the house of the French Resident, spent her money freely, and allowed herself every indulgence. Her principal visitors were Poles, but the Captains of two Turkish frigates, Hassan and Muhammad by name, were often at her receptions, and so was a well-known English traveler who had a strong taste for all manner of eccentricities—Edward Wortley Montagu. After a time she was determined to go to Constantinople, with the idea of trying to persuade the Sultan to support her claim to the Russian throne. Accordingly, she and all her Court embarked on board one of the Turkish vessels, the commander receiving her with the greatest respect, and treating her as a royal personage. The ship set sail, but contrary winds drove it to Corfu, whence its Captain determined to return to Venice. Several followers of the Princess went back in it, entreating her to accompany them; but she would not do so. They left her, and she embarked on board another Turkish vessel, and a second time set sail for Constantinople. But a second time a storm arose, and the ship was obliged to take refuge in the harbor of Ragusa. In that city the Princess took up her habitation, being lodged there, as before at Venice, in the house of the French Consul. The French King was said to look with no unfriendly eye on her opposition to the Empress Catharine.

At Ragusa the Princess matured her plans. By way of confirmation of her story, she now produced certain documents of a very suspicious nature, among them the wills of Peter the Great and the Empress Elisabeth, on which she founded her claim to the throne of Russia. She also wrote a letter to the Sultan, suggesting an alliance with him against Catharine, and saying that Sweden and Poland were willing to take part in it; and she sent the Grand Vizier a copy of the letter, which she asked him to forward to her half-brother, Pugachef. She did not know that Pugachef was at that moment a fugitive, soon to be betrayed by the Russian General; nor did she suspect that her friend Radziwill had given secret orders to his agent at Constantinople not to forward the letters she sent to his care for the Sultan and Grand Vizier.

In her letter to the Sultan, the Princess spoke of an address which she had communicated to the Russian fleet at Leghorn. That fleet was commanded by Count Alexis Orlof, and it was to him that she addressed herself, sending a letter to him which she entrusted to the care of Mr. Wortley Montagu. In it she called upon Orlof to espouse her cause, styling herself Elizabeth II., Princess of Russia, and distinctly claiming the throne as hers by right. Orlof received the letter with delight, and immediately sent it on to the Empress Catharine, telling her that he intended to enter into communication with his correspondent, and that as soon as he could get her on board his ship he would sail straight away with her to Cronstadt.

Catharine sent word to Orlof to get hold of the pretender at all risks, even telling him—if his own account of the matter may be taken as correct—that he was to bombard Ragusa in case the Senate of that Republic refused to give her up. On the receipt of this letter, Orlof sent an agent to make inquiries at Ragusa about the Princess Elizabeth, and was about to proceed there himself with his squadron, when he learned that she was no longer there. By this time her affairs were in disorder and her prospects sadly overclouded. Peace had been concluded between Russia and Turkey, and Pugachef had been taken prisoner and executed, so that Catharine was freed from her most serious apprehensions. Radziwill, seeing that his plans were no longer practicable, abandoned the unfortunate adventuress whose cause he had pretended to espouse so long as she seemed likely to be useful to him. But when asked to betray her, he utterly refused. That act of baseness he left for Orlof to perform. But he did not shrink from leaving her at Ragusa alone and without resources.

From Ragusa the Princess went to Naples, where she made acquaintance with the English Ambassador, Sir William Hamilton, through whose influence she was enabled to obtain a passport, with which she immediately set off for Rome. There she lived for some time, giving herself out to be a noble Polish lady, and professing to wish to lead a life of great seclusion, making few acquaintances, and never going out except in a carriage with closed windows. The truth was, her health had begun to give way, and for a time she really did lead a quiet life in acquiescence with her doctor's advice; but so uncongenial a mode of passing her time did not long satisfy her. Meanwhile, she was not unmindful of her interests. Announcing herself as a penitent schismatic desirous of entering the Roman Communion, she tried to make friends at the Vatican. At this time there was no Pope at Rome, for a successor to Clement XIV. had not yet been elected. Cardinal Albani was talked of as likely to be chosen, and the Princess was very anxious to obtain an interview with him. At last, on Jan. 1, 1775, one of her Polish companions managed to convey a letter from her to the Cardinal, who sent an abbé, named Roccotani, to confer with her. On him she produced a very favorable impression, and even the Cardinal, in spite of the state of preoccupation in which he then naturally was, could not help being interested in the fair convert, who explained that she was likely to become the Empress of Russia, and would do her best in that case to wean back her subjects from the errors of schism. But she succeeded only in getting a small amount of money from him. Further assistance he would not give, nor would the Polish Resident at Rome, who treated her with marked coldness. As she had taken once more to leading an extravagant life, keeping some fifty servants, and opening her rooms to a large circle, chiefly persons of artistic tastes, she was soon in want of money. In her distress she bethought herself of Sir William Hamilton, and wrote him a long letter explaining her claims to the throne of Russia, her present impecunious position, and the absolute necessity of her borrowing a little money. This letter alarmed the English Ambassador, who had no wish to compromise himself in the eyes of the Russian authorities, and he determined to make amends for his error in obtaining her passport. So he sent on the letter to the English Consul at Leghorn, Sir John Dick.

Throughout the whole of this story our countrymen figure to little advantage. Sir John Dick plays a very sorry part indeed, but he had always been on very friendly terms with the Russian authorities, and especially with Orlof, who procured for him the much-valued decoration of the Order of St. Anne—the only instance of a Russian decoration being conferred on an English subject in the eighteenth century.

Sir John Dick seems to have been ready to do anything for Orlof, and at once handed over to him Sir William Hamilton's letter. Up to this moment Orlof had been unable to send word to the Empress Catharine that one of his officers, Khristenek by name, had been sent to Rome to try and induce the pretended Princess to leave that city, and to place herself within reach of the arm of Russia.

A few days later an English banker named Jenkins introduced himself to the Princess, and offered to open an unlimited credit at his bank for her. At first she thought he came from Sir Wm. Hamilton, but he explained that his employer was Orlof, to whom he had been recommended by Sir John Dick. A vague suspicion flitted across her mind, and at first she refused the tempting offer. About the same time a stranger had been observed curiously gazing at the house she occupied, and asking questions about its inmates. She immediately suspected that he was a Russian agent, and she sent to Cardinal Albani to ask for protection. But the stranger presented himself to her, and explained that he had been sent by Orlof to proffer her his services. At first she told him, as she had told Jenkins, that she did not require them. She justly suspected danger, and she kept herself aloof from the toils. But, unfortunately, it was only for a time. A few days later she yielded to the temptation, listened to Khristenek's advice, and, in accordance with it, set out to meet her doom. About the middle of February, after having her debts paid by Jenkins, from whom she also borrowed 2,000 ducats on her own account, she set out for Pisa, where Orlof was anxiously awaiting her. On her arrival, he received her with the greatest respect, had her magnificently lodged and entertained, and treated her as a royal personage. The suspicion she had felt at first with regard to his sincerity soon vanished, and before long she believed in him implicitly. A little later she learned to love him also. Nor is that to be wondered at, for Orlof was one of the finest and handsomest men of his day, and a consummate master of the art of love. Intriguer and adventuress as she was, the Princess was entirely taken in by his feigned attachment, and abandoned herself to him with as enthusiastic a devotion as if she had been an artless and inexperienced girl. Orlof played his part well, and refused her nothing. Relying on this, Khristenek was guilty of the unexampled baseness of asking her to obtain for him his promotion to the rank of Colonel. She consented at once, and he received his commission from the hands of the unfortunate woman whom he had helped to betray, and whose doom he now felt was sealed.

After a few days, which she passed very happily, Orlof told her that he must leave her for a time. His useful ally, Sir John Dick, had written to tell him that his presence at Leghorn was absolutely necessary. The Princess tried to induce him to stay in Pisa, but he told her that it was impossible. "In that case," she said, "I will go to Leghorn with you." Orlof wished for nothing better. At last, he felt, she was on the point of being in his grasp.

The morning after her arrival at Leghorn, ORLOF sent a message to Sir John Dick, to say that he was coming to dine with him; and in the afternoon he appeared with Admiral Greig and several other friends. With him came the Princess, who was received with the greatest apparent respect by the Consul and his wife. In the evening she appeared at the opera, where she was naturally the centre of attraction. Every eye was turned toward her, and to almost every spectator her position must have seemed a most enviable one. They little knew that she was then standing on the threshold of a dungeon.

The next morning the English Consul entertained his Russian friends at breakfast. The Princess was the queen of the feast, every one striving to do her honor, and none, it is said, more than Lady Dick and the wife of Admiral Greig. After breakfast the conversation turned on the subject of the Russian ships, and the Princess expressed a desire to see them. Orlof suggested that she should pay his vessel a visit, and she consented at once. The Admiral's barge was got ready, and the whole party embarked in it. In a short time Orlof had the delight of seeing his victim set foot upon the deck of his flag-ship.

It was a beautiful day. The waters of the bay were calm and bright, and the whole spectacle offered to the poor adventuress was very gay and enlivening. The people flocked to the shore in crowds expecting to see the fleet execute some of the manœuvres to which Orlof had accustomed them, and pleasure boats came off to the ships in numbers. The Russian vessels were decked out with flags, their officers appeared on deck in full uniform, their crews manned the yards, and, amid the roar of cannon and the cheering of sailors, the doomed woman was received on board the vessel of her betrayer. She was in high spirits, and thoroughly enjoyed the brilliant spectacle got up in her honor. A little time passed, and then the vessels began to manœuvre. The Princess stood looking on in silence. Suddenly she heard a harsh voice demanding from her Polish followers their swords. She turned, and saw that Orlof and Greig had disappeared, and that in their place stood a file of soldiers under arms, whose commanding officer was in the act of arresting her friends.

"What is the meaning of this?" she asked.

"You are arrested by order of the Empress," was the reply.

The terrible truth suddenly flashed upon her mind. She fainted away, and during her state of insensibility she was carried down to the cabin. Her followers were removed to another vessel.

When she recovered her senses, and asked for Orlof, she was told that he also was a prisoner, and was thus induced to believe that he was sharing her fate. She fully trusted in him and in his love for her, and he was anxious that she should not be undeceived, for he feared that she might commit suicide if she lost all hope, and he was very desirous of gratifying Catharine by providing her with a living victim. Meanwhile the news of her imprisonment had spread far and wide, and the greatest indignation was produced by it in Leghorn. Some of the boats which surrounded the Russian ships, in spite of the threats of the sentries, got near enough to the Admiral's vessel to enable their occupants to see the pale face of the unfortunate prisoner at one of the cabin windows. The story of Orlof's audacity and treachery became known at Pisa and at Florence, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany protested vigorously against the act of violence committed within his realm. But the Russian Court paid no attention to his protests.

The day after her arrest Orlof went to see Sir John Dick, and asked for some books for the Princess to read. He looked pale and excited, said the English Consul afterward—and he well might be. The next day the Russian fleet put to sea, but Orlof set off for St. Petersburg by land. This was the second week of March, 1775.

Before very long the fleet arrived off Plymouth, and remained at anchor there for some little time. It was during this stay in English waters that the poor woman whom Orlof had betrayed first learnt his perfidy. Up to that moment she had remained tolerably calm, always hoping that he would manage to rescue her. But at last, while the vessel lay in Plymouth harbor, the full truth was revealed to her, and she was made aware that Orlof's love for her had been feigned throughout; that he had all along been merely leading her on to her fate, and that he had now gone to Russia in order to claim his reward for having ensnared her. And this was the man who had professed such devotion to her, whom she had so fondly, so blindly loved. After the first stunning influence of the shock had passed away, she made a desperate attempt to escape. An English vessel was lying alongside the Russian man-of-war on board of which she was confined, and she tried, but tried in vain, to get to it. Then she attempted to fling herself into the sea, and was only withheld from doing so by force. On two or three different occasions she tried to drown herself, and at last Admiral Greig was obliged to quit Plymouth Roads sooner than he intended, so nervous was he about the proceedings of his now desperate prisoner.

On the 29th of April the Russian fleet reached the Sound, and on the 22d of May cast anchor off Cronstadt. On the 4th of June an officer named Tolstoi was sent for by the Governor of St. Petersburg, Field Marshal Galistin, and, having been sworn to eternal secrecy on a copy of the Gospels, was sent to Cronstadt to receive Admiral Greig's prisoner, and to convey her to the Petropavlovsky fortress of St. Petersburg.

Silently, by night, the vessel which bore Tolstoi on his errand dropt down to Cronstadt. During the ensuing day that officer remained in concealment on board the Admiral's flag-ship. The following night, while all on board the surrounding shipping and all the inhabitants of the neighboring shores were fast asleep, his vessel silently made its way back up the stream to St. Petersburg. Before the sun rose on the 6th of June Tolstoi had handed his prisoner over to the Commandant of the Petropavlovsky fortress, who conducted her to one of the casemates in the Alexief ravelin.

During the month of June the nights are delicious at St. Petersburg. The air is full of a kind of magic light, and long after the sun has sunk beneath the horizon, and long before it reappears, the sky is tinged with delicate pink and amber hues on which the eye is never tired of gazing. Seen from the opposite side of the river, the waters of which are bright with reflected light and color, the fortress, with its long low walls and its tall and graceful spire, rises dark against the eastern sky. Very dark and dreary it must have seemed then to that unfortunate woman, who, just as the sunlight began to fall on the gilded domes and spires of the sleeping city, passed within the granite walls of that prison-house from which she was destined never to emerge.

As soon as Catharine heard that her enemy was at last in her power, she ordered her to be subjected to a close examination, in hopes that some light might be thrown upon the intrigues with which she had been connected, and the supposed conspirators of whom she had been the tool or the ally. Accordingly Prince Galistin examined and cross-examined her and her fellow-prisoners—for her Polish followers were also lodged in the fortress, though not allowed access to her—but without arriving at any satisfactory result. She maintained that she did not know who her parents were, that she had been at first brought up in Kiel, but at 9 years old was taken away into the interior of Russia, where some one gave her poison, from the effects of which she suffered more than a year; that she was then sent to Bagdad, where a rich Persian took charge of her till she was eleven, when she was removed to Ispahan, where she passed under the care of a Persian Prince, who told her that she was the daughter of the late Empress Elizabeth of Russia. That at the age of seventeen the Prince took her to Russia, and thence to Germany and England. That she spent two years with him in London, and afterward went to Paris, and that she soon afterward met the Prince of Limburg, to whom she became betrothed. All these statements she repeated many times, and it was found impossible to obtain any other story from her. This obstinacy on her part so greatly irritated the Empress that she wrote to Galitsin, telling him to have recourse to "rigorous measures" in his treatment of the prisoner. Accordingly he gave orders that she should be put upon prison fare, and have only just as much of that as was necessary to sustain life; that her servant-maid should be denied access to her, and that an officer and two soldiers should be stationed day and night in her cell. These orders were carried into effect. For two days and two nights she underwent the indignity of being continually watched by guards, who never quitted her for a moment. All that time, too, she passed without taking food; for the gruel and cabbage soup, which were served up to her in wooden bowls, were so revolting that she could not touch them. Meantime her health became rapidly worse, the cough from which she had been suffering for some time increased, and she began to spit blood. At last, by signs, she managed to explain that she wished to send a letter to the Governor, and writing materials were supplied to her. On receiving her letter, which contained a pathetic appeal to his feelings and those of the Empress, Galitsin paid her a visit, and again tried to extract some information from her as to her accomplices, but without success, although he went so far as to threaten her with "extreme measures." On leaving her cell he told her that she must not expect any mitigation of the hardships she had lately endured, though in reality his heart was touched by her sufferings.

Galitsin was a man of more than usual kindliness, and could not bear to see a young and attractive woman—one, moreover, accustomed to an easy and luxurious life—exposed to such sufferings and such indignities as she had to undergo. She was also evidently in a state of such physical and mental prostration that her life did not seem likely to be much prolonged; and so, in spite of the distinct commands of the Empress, he found himself incapable of continuing the "rigorous measures" which had proved so fruitless. Before quitting the fortress he gave orders that the severity of her treatment should be mitigated, and that the sentries should no longer be stationed inside her room.

Meantime her two Polish fellow-prisoners had been examined by Galitsin, and every means taken to obtain some useful confession from them. One of them, Domanski by name, declared that it was merely love for her that had made him follow in her train, and that even now, if she would marry him, he should consider himself the happiest of men; even though he had to spend the rest of his life in a prison. Some hope seems to have been held out to him of the possibility of such marriage, and Galitsin suggested the idea to the Princess—if we may be allowed still to give her that title—but she treated it with contempt, saying that Domanski was far too contemptible and uneducated a man for her to think of as a husband, even if she were not bound by her plighted troth to the Prince of Limburg. Galitsin then tried to obtain a confession from her by promising that, if she would say what her origin really was, she should be allowed to go back to her betrothed in Germany. For a time she seemed to waver in her denial of all knowledge of her history, and promised to send Galitsin a full account of herself; but when the paper which he thought would contain it arrived, there was no new information in it. Whether she really had none to give, or whether she distrusted Galitsin's promises, is not known. All that is certain is that nothing more was ever learnt from her respecting her former career.

About this time, tradition states, Orlof came to see her, and a stormy interview ensued. The story is not at all probable, and it is to be hoped that it is not at all true. But what is certain is, that a little later, in the month of November, she bore her betrayer a son. The child was christened in the prison, and it is said that it thrived and eventually grew up to man's estate, and became an officer of rank in the Russian service. Anyhow, its mother did not long survive his birth. Her strength had altogether given way under her sufferings. For she had suffered much, and yet had been treated with much of the old severity. The soldiers had been brought back into her room, in spite of the pathetic appeals she made to the Empress, saying, as she well might, that the constant presence of men beside her "shocked her womanly nature." The consumption which had seized on her made rapid progress, her cough became worse and worse, and at last she lay down to die. A priest was sent for, who exhorted her as upon the threshold of the grave, to make full confession of her sins against the Empress. But she still maintained that in this respect she was not to blame, and the priest at last left her without giving her absolution.

On the 15th of December, 1775, she died, carrying with her to the grave the secret of her birth. The next day the soldiers, some of whom had stood by her bedside till she drew her last breath, dug a deep hole in the ground within the walls of the fortress, and buried in it the body of the unfortunate adventuress. No funeral rites were performed over her grave. Catharine's revenge was complete.

Two years later occurred the terrible inundation of 1777, when the Neva rose to such a height that the casemates of the Petropavlovsky Fortress were submerged under its waters. In spite of the secrecy which had been preserved with respect to the so-called Princess, rumors had got about that a daughter of the Empress Elizabeth was kept in confinement in the fortress, and after the inundation a story gained credence that she had been forgotten, or intentionally deserted in her cell, and so had been drowned by the rising tide.

Two years more passed by, and the cell in which the adventuress died received another inmate. This was a young guardsman, named Vinsky, who had become compromised in some political conspiracy, and who was ultimately exiled to Orenburg. While occupying his prison quarters in the fortress, he amused himself by deciphering the inscriptions which previous inmates had left on the walls. One day he observed some writing on one of the panes in the window, and on closer inspection he made out the words, "O mio Dio!" which had evidently been scratched with a diamond on the glass. The warder told him that they must have been the handiwork of a young and beautiful lady, who had occupied the cell four years before. This was the last trace which remained of her existence, unless a little mound be taken into consideration, which, as late as the year 1828, was still visible in the garden of the fortress, and which was said to mark the spot where, at the end of her restless and wasted career, Orlof's victim at last found repose. Who she really was, and what was the secret of her early life, are problems which to this day remain unsolved.

A SKETCH OF WILDBAD.—A Wildbad correspondent writes to the London *Morning Post*: "The situation of this village, in the valley of the Enz, at the northern extremity of the Black Forest, is lovely in the extreme. The valley is very narrow, and the village consists of two parallel streets running by the side of the river. It is considered probable by the geological *savants* that the warm springs that have rendered this little place famous, are supplied from the same subterranean cauldron which furnishes the springs at Baden, twenty-four miles distant, and two other smaller brunnen in the more immediate vicinity. The waters, however, differ essentially from those of Baden and the other neighboring springs, and have been long celebrated for their cures of rheumatism in the joints, passive gout, and also for their soothing effect on the nervous system generally. The number of cripples to be seen here recalls to one's mind what Barèges was after the Italian campaign. The baths are supplied with water direct from the springs. The baths themselves are lined with white tiles and the bottom covered with about an inch deep of fine sand, while about the centre of each bath the water comes in continually from the spring and flows off by holes in the sides. The baths can only be taken at certain fixed hours of the day, as it is necessary that a sufficient time should be allowed for them to refill. It is anticipated that the place will shortly be very full. At present there do not seem to be many visitors of particular note, if we except the Duke and Duchess DE CHARTRES; but it is not likely that the season will pass away without its bringing the usual crop of notables, and the chronicles of the place show a goodly list in former years. The facilities of reaching the place have also been now greatly extended, for since June of last year the railway to Pforzheim has been completed, and Wildbad is thus brought within two and a half hours from Stuttgard and one and a half hours from Carlsruhe; the number of persons seeking the benefit of these baths has consequently increased, and last year attained to nearly 6,400. Up to the present time this year the number has reached nearly 4,000.

THEODORE HOOK.—Mr. HALL had had a great deal to do also with THEODORE HOOK, who succeeded him in the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*, as HALL succeeded CAMPBELL. HOOK was evidently a Bohemian of the first water, or, perhaps it would be truer to say, brandy and water. His wit was exhaustless, and he could write admirable things in a moment on the most inauspicious subjects. He inherited much of his celebrated father's musical genius, and sang sweetly, accompanying himself on the piano. He worked hard for an hour, and repaid himself with a fortnight of illness. On one such occasion, when he was dining, a messenger came to him from the *John Bull*, which he edited, but for which he had written nothing for some weeks, and told him he must write something on the death of the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, whereon he sent back—

"'Waiter!—Two sandwiches!' cried Death,
And their wild Majesties resigned their breath."

It was but too plain to all who saw HOOK that he had ill-used time. Jovial nights and idleness had banished self-respect; and when he died it was to point once more the terrible moral of that misuse of mind and body of which so many of the children of genius have been guilty. In vain friends warned, entreated, things went from bad to worse, until the few mourners experienced a certain sorrowful relief as they bore him at last to rest in an obscure corner of Fulham Cemetery. Mr. HALL gave a sad list, which I will not repeat here, of the noble and great minds which he had known wasted by the passion for drink, and uttered a very impressive admonition to those around him against the besetting temptation of thinkers and scholars.

HIDDEN.

From Chambers' Journal.

O blushes, rise not to my cheek;
O tell-tale eyes, be clear and gay;
O lips, no warmer language speak
To him than simple yea and nay;
O heart! in thy most deep recess,
Be safely, surely hid away
This secret, that he may not guess.

They call me beautiful: alas!
By him uncared for, what care I?
Once I knelt down and kissed the grass
His foot had pressed in passing by;
A little common buttercup
That he had crushed, and left to die,
Still for his sake I treasure up.

O tender Father! is it sin
To love thy noblest creatures thus,
Although no answering love we win?
Art Thou not ever leading us?
And hast Thou sent this love to me,
To calm my heart tumultuous,
And guide me, through my grief, to Thee?

O let me love him to the end
Most purely; and perchance some day
He'll take my hand and call me friend,
When time for love is passed away;
When eyes that shine when he is near
Are dim; when golden locks are gray;
And Death, the angel, draweth near.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST WOMAN.

From the Cornhill Magazine for August.

I think that we men are not very tolerant of what we call the weakness of women; but in which, after all, lies much of their strength. The commonest complaint of all is, that they are "fond of dress." For my own part I would not give much for a woman who is not fond of dress. Nor would I care much to know a man indisposed to encourage this feminine fondness. The true knightly instinct is to feel toward the chosen one an unfailing desire—

To compass her with sweet observances,
To dress her beautifully, and keep her true.

I can hardly conceive any greater delight for an honest, loving gentleman than to do these good works and to mark the results. And it is to be said that in many, if not in most instances, the desire to dress well is only a desire to please. As between husband and wife, carelessness in dress is one of the first indications of declining affection. And even if, as sometimes happens, the love of dress is, for the most part a desire to outshine other women, it is a natural, indeed a harmless emulation. If women have no nobler ambitions, it is mainly the fault of the men. If they cannot speak each other down in debate, they may dress each other down in society. It may be said that victory depends in such a case upon the husband's purse or the dressmaker's art, not upon the genius of the competitor. But this is true only in a limited sense. No amount of money to buy clothes, and no skill in the artiste who makes them, can compensate for a want of taste in the wearer. Taste in dress commonly indicates a general sense of the becoming in all domestic concerns. The Frenchman who wrote a treatise on *The Duty of a Pretty Woman to Look Pretty*, did not address himself to the discussion of a mere frivolity. There was an undercurrent of philosophy beneath it. And surely there is something like ingratitude to the Giver of all good gifts not to treasure and to cherish, even to rejoice in, the divinest of them all.

I think, too, that we are somewhat prone to misunderstand and to misjudge women, because their ways are so different from the manifestations of our masculine natures. It is common, for example, to attribute want of affection to others merely because it is not in their nature to be affectionate after our own external pattern. We break our hearts over the thought, "I should not have done this or that," and with the marvelously false logic of self-torture, we say, "If there were any true love, this thing could not be." But love is not one, but many. Its angel-wings are of varied plumage. I had a very dear friend who married, as men the wisest among us do, a woman younger than and much unlike himself,—in all ways charming, but in all ways provoking, too, as only very pretty women can be,—saucily, coquettishly, petulantly provoking, often rainy and stormy, but with marvelous gleams of tender sunshine—beautiful and bewitching and irresistible always; treading down reason, judgment, all things with her small foot, and snapping all the boundaries that lie between right and wrong with her queenly hand. Some men would have resented this,—my friend saddened under it. Like SHAKESPEARE's Moor, he was "not easily jealous," but, in time, he came to be "perplexed in the extreme." So he spoke to her one day, very gravely and sorrowfully, saying that he was afraid that she did not love him—that she would have been happier with some one else. And what did she do? She turned upon him a face radiant with happiness, and said, "You dear old goose, not love you—'happier with some one else!' Why, if I had married any one else but my silly old darling, I should have worried him into his grave in a month. But you must take me as I am, you know, and let me love you in my own way." And from that time a great contentment came upon him. With his tenderness, which was unfailing, there went forth toward her an infinite toleration; and in time it came to pass that he would not have changed the love which she gave him "in her own way" for any love shaped in accordance with the standard of his egotism. What she gave him was all herself, as he found, not as once he wished to fashion her; and it was far better than anything he could have made. Sickness fell upon him, and she was the gentlest of nurses. Poverty—I mean what was poverty to them—descended upon him; and she was the most self-denying of helpmates. She, who had been wont to have every wish gratified—and to pout, perhaps to murmur, if it were not—now subdued herself to all the wishes of another. She who had once exacted, now yielded everything; and she lovingly confessed, "I am happier now, dear, than when I was your spoilt child." And I believe this is anything but an uncommon story. We blame others and we worry ourselves, mainly because, lacking the necessary amount of imagination, we cannot go out of ourselves—we cannot eat our way out of the hard shell of egotism and look abroad upon the many-sidedness of human nature.

I do not mean to imply that all the injustice, as between men and women, is committed by the former and endured by the latter. I am afraid that women are sometimes a little intolerant and unjust, simply from a want of right understanding of masculine irritations and provocations, and the general environments, indeed, of the bread-finder. The commonest thing of all is to think that men are "cross,"—ill-tempered, saturnine,—when they are only grave, serious and silent, perhaps weary and careworn. They may have had many crosses out of doors, but they have no crossness at home, and at the very bottom, perhaps, of their solemnity is an infinitude of tenderness and love.

THE NOISE OF THE AURORA BOREALIS.—A writer in *Saint Pauls* says: "A question which one would suppose it would be very easy to answer has been disputed among meteorologists and physicists with an amusing variety of opinions. It has been asserted that the appearance of the northern streamers is commonly accompanied by a rustling noise, resembling the unfurling of banners, or the crackling sound which accompanies the electric discharge. But other observers will have it that the auroral display is invariably silent. ARAGO draws into array the opposing statements, first presenting us with an accumulation of evidence which renders us absolutely certain that a rustling noise is the natural concomitant of the Aurora Borealis, then exhibiting a series of facts which seem to establish with equal certainty a directly opposite conclusion. The most remarkable evidence in favor of the former view is that given by Mr. RAMM, inspector of the Norwegian forests, who wrote, in 1825, to M. HAUSTEEN that on one occasion he heard the noise of an Aurora Borealis in a manner there was no mistaking. He was only about 10 years old at the time, and "he remarked the phenomenon when crossing a meadow near which there was a forest. The ground was covered with snow and hoar-frost. The sound which he heard always coincided with the apparition of the bright streamers." According to GMELIN, the botanist, "the hunters who go after foxes in Siberia assert that the Aurora makes a noise like that of fireworks, such as to make their dogs crouch down with terror and refuse to move until the sound had ceased." But PALLAS, who had traveled six years in Siberia, used, according to PATRIN, to laugh at GMELIN's narrative; and PATRIN remarks that it is not customary to hunt foxes with dogs in Siberia, especially in the night time. PATRIN's own experience is opposed to the view that Auroras emit any sound. He lived nine Winters in different parts of Siberia, and saw many remarkably brilliant Auroras, but he was never able to detect any sound proceeding from them. He adds that "neither Bishop EGEDE, who had lived fifteen years in Greenland, nor the pastor HORREBOW, who has described 116 Auroras observed by him in Iceland, ever make the slightest mention of these noises and cracklings."

THE YORSHIRE MOORLANDS.

From Lippincott's Magazine for September.

The moors are unlike any other uncultivated lands. Our own prairies are the best external image of them, but they are mostly dry and contain good pasturage, and the soil is unequaled. But the moors which form this part of Yorkshire, run without a break into North Britain, are boggy, wet, unproductive, and literally terrible in their grim barrenness. If a man wants to know what the solitude of desolation is, let him go alone on these moors. And yet to me there is in them a wondrous fascination. It is like the surface of some old theological world in the times of the monsters—the ichthyosaurus, plesiosaurus and the rest of that fish-lizard creation. One might almost fancy that he had a right to see the brutes wallowing and tumbling about in the muddy waters. It is a new experience one gets there, and all the aspects of Nature are new. One can hardly hear the little birds sing when they are close to him for the great loneliness that aches around him. Their voices are lost in the voids of the air. But there is a strange, grand beauty in the savage features of these moorlands, nevertheless—something African and mysterious about them; and they seem lorded over by the mountains. Much, too, as they look alike—and there is undoubtedly a characteristic sameness in them—there is an infinite variety in the surface and in all objects upon it. Here are tiny hillocks, bulges of peat soil, covered with rank, sere grass; knolls, too, of delicious green, and hummocks crowned with purple heather; and little garden-like patches with outlying pools of water, starred all over with flowers of every color and hue. Now you come to a solid piece of earth, brown and parched; now to a treacherous morass, whose ugly depths of mud, descending fathomless, are vailed over as with rich, bright-green velvet. Then, again, the fires of last Autumn, surging over immeasurable acres in one vast sea of flame, have left the earth black and scraggy, the grass and heather burnt up like a scroll. You can trace the windings and eddies of the all-devouring element for acres and acres; and the charred and ruined gorse bushes stand out like the skeletons of unknown birds and wild animals, twisted and shriveled against the sky. And yet most ravishing colors delight the eye on the grassy knolls. The prevalence of the young heather gives a marvelous beauty to the landscape. It is as if nature had dropped her jewel-box over the land as she came from her toilet at some mountain pool. Gay, bright flowers are scattered all around, and the earth is flush with amethysts, rubies, sapphires and gold wherever the young broom is in blossom. The contrasts are charming. Look what a deep tawny russet prevails where the old vegetation has been! See those yellow stalks and their brown dead leaves! And behold, further on, how the intent beauty of nature sweetly threatens to encroach upon that oasis of desolation and cover it with the green furze, which already approaches its borders, with all its banners of gold flying in the triumph of life and the glory of immortal youth? Who would believe that there was such a series of bright pictures in the dark galleries of these moorlands? I was always lagging behind, if only for a few moments, to admire them, while my matter-of-fact friend could think of nothing but the game he meant to kill.

PHOTOGRAPH SITTERS.

From Good Words.

The public does not appreciate the fact that very careful dressing is required to obtain a satisfactory audience of the sun. Sol is even more inexorable than any court flunkey in such matters. The public seems to think that the sun takes cognizance of any color that may be presented to him, and finds out its mistake when too late. Yellow or orange may suit the brunette, and mauve, or the lighter shades of blue and gray, may harmonize with the blonde; but in the camera it is far otherwise. The yellow ray of the spectrum does not affect the silver plate, while mauves, purples and blues do most effectively; thus when the printing process reverses the shades on the photographic plate, the yellow becomes black, and the light colors above mentioned print nearly pure white. Thus sitters sometimes become so altered in their photographic portrait that they scarcely recognize themselves. Gloriana with golden hair comes forth with raven tresses, and the yellow roses in Rebecca's coiffure are as black as the locks they adorn. A certain class of people, again, like the sun to register their best clothes, who but seldom go to the expense, make the most of the occasion, quite regardless of the fact that stiff brocades, especially during the crinoline fashion, never gave an elegant contour to the figure. There has been of late, however, a great improvement in this respect, and the better-class photographers have learned to impress upon their sitters the value of simplicity as regards pose and dress. In certain quarters of the town, however, the rage for pretence is as great as ever, both on the part of the sitter and the photographer. It will be observed that the lower the neighborhood the more varied the amount of properties and scenic decorations to be found in the studio. Possibly the carpenter, who has been working at his bench, or the photographer, who artfully prefers posing Jones' wife, places him upon a terrace with an overhanging landscape as a background. Servant-maids, again, are seated in splendid boudoirs, and respectable tradesmen are placed in extensive libraries, which shows how much they feel at home with other things than day-books and ledgers. All this is the mere snobbery of the art, which we rarely see in the better-class studios. A rolling back-ground which throws up the figure without breaking up its lines, is now almost universally employed. Nevertheless, the vanity that is occasionally displayed by the upper class with respect to the figure which the photograph would scarcely be believed. On one occasion two ladies entered the sitting-room of a studio, and they stood before a mirror, after which they wanted to know if the portraits would be pretty, evidently thinking the looking-glass was the operating agent. In another case we heard that a young lady intimated beforehand that her hair should be made a little darker; it has been desired that even jewelry should be omitted in the portrait [illegible] no attempt to remove [illegible]. One old gentleman in the country even sent up the color of his hair to the coloring artist of the Stereoscopic Company, with a request afterward to inquire how it could be done! Young lady sitters during the present fashion of dressing the hair are not photographed to advantage, the chignon affording a very unsubstantial foundation for the head-rest.

CURIOUS CALCULATIONS.—The French delight in arithmetical calculations, and the following is a curious one just now going the round, and of such interest that nearly every paper in France has reproduced it. The distance in chronology between St. LOUIS and LOUIS XVI. is 539 years. By adding this figure to the dates which mark some of the leading events in the life of St. LOUIS, we arrive exactly at the date of analogous events in the life of LOUIS XVI. St. LOUIS was born in 1215; add 539 to this, and we have 1754, the year in which LOUIS XVI. was born. The birth of ISABELLA, sister of St. LOUIS, took place in 1225; add 539, and we have 1764, the year in which ELIZABETH, the sister of LOUIS XVI., was born. Be it remembered, by the way, that ISABELLA and ELIZABETH are but different forms of the same name. The death of LOUIS VIII., father of St. LOUIS, occurred in 1226; add 539 as before, and we have 1765, the date of the death of LOUIS, (Dauphin,) father of LOUIS XVI. The preliminary negotiations for the marriage of St. LOUIS were commenced in 1231; add 539, and we have 1770, the date of the marriage of LOUIS XVI. So the calculation proceeds in regard to a number of other events which have a real or fancied analogy. It is difficult to know where to stop, and we are content to note the more remarkable examples.

WORK FOR LADIES.

From Macmillan's Magazine for August.

Among the many ladies whose life is frittered away in a round of purposeless occupations, there are numbers who have a latent desire to find something which it is worth while to do. Many more chafe under their imposed idleness, and strive to find a sphere of usefulness. They perhaps plan work for themselves among the poor, but in the outset are hindered by their over-protecting parents. They may not go out alone, or they may not expose themselves to the evils of close rooms and an infected atmosphere. For similar reasons they may not teach in ragged schools. They may not undertake a class in an evening school, because it would interfere with the family dinner-hour. Against their teaching children in their own homes obstacles are again raised. Besides, it is extremely likely that their talents may not lie in these directions. Finding no work to do for others, they resolve to employ themselves in developing their own power. They set themselves to study history, literature, languages, or art. But interest in the work must flag sooner or later. The study is nearly all for self; and how can a woman go on working steadily for herself alone? Let her but have an object out of herself on which to expend her zeal, and she will work on happily for years. We have such an object to propose to amateur artists. It is that they should give their works for the adornment of rooms where workingmen meet. At present, the walls of such rooms are generally covered by an ugly paper which offers no suggestion of the grand or the lovely. Would not a faithful representation of mountain wilds, of shady forest, or of some happy domestic scene, do something to elevate the tone of workingmen? We all rejoice in finding ourselves occasionally placed in a new world, whether of nature or of life; and the man whose means prevent him from going to the seaside or to the mountains, might, at least for half an hour, be brought into contact with some of Nature's aspects. It is good to be alone with Nature, even though no beautiful thoughts may be suggested; yet, if we will sit perfectly passive in her temple, we must come forth calmer and stronger. Into this temple we may in a measure enter by looking quietly at some pictures. But it is only the rich or the well-to-do who can have this enjoyment. Let us open up this avenue of pleasure to all who will enter it. Let us hang the walls of reading-rooms, of hospitals and infirmaries, of class-rooms, of Sunday Schools and cottages with good pictures. To be good pictures it is not necessary that they should be painted by a great artist, or should even contain a large amount of work; but they must be faithful representations of nature. They must be true in color and form, and right in feeling. We believe that there are numbers of young ladies who can draw, paint or model well enough to give pleasure by their work, and who would work twice as well if they knew that their pictures would not be put away in a portfolio as soon as completed. Here the question arises, Who is to judge whether their drawings are sufficiently good to be thus distributed? We suggest that a committee be formed in London, to consist of some dozen artists and men of taste, who would decide on the quality of the pictures, and admit or reject accordingly. It would be a laudable object of ambition among ladies to produce work worthy of acceptance. In concert with the artists, there might be a working committee, which should lend out the pictures to all suitable applicants, and superintend their transfer from one town or village to another. Some pictures might be sold for small sums, to adorn private cottages, and would advantageously displace the painful daubs and bad prints that often crown the chimneypiece. A small fund would be required to pay for the simple framing of the pictures and for other expenses, but this could easily be raised by subscription. The labor involved in the whole undertaking, if divided, would not fall too heavily on any single individual, and the benefit which would accrue to rich and poor would be inestimable. If some few benevolent and active men would come forward and undertake the work at once, we might before Christmas see many a dull public room rendered attractive to the weary workman, while employment was provided for many willing workers. Until, however, our scheme was realized, much might be done by private individuals without organized agency. Let any lady who has drawings or paintings which she can spare, send them at once to the nearest infirmary or hospital or workhouse; her present is sure to be acceptable, and to be a source of pleasure to those for whom it is sent.

PYRAMID LAKE.

From Harper's Magazine.

The peculiar rock formations from which this lake derives its name are remarkable even among the "Rockies." The principal pyramid towers above the lake to a height of more than 500 feet, presenting in its general outline a remarkably perfect pyramidal form. Close scrutiny shows portions of its sides to consist of volcanic tufa, which greatly resembles a vegetable growth of vast size. In color the pyramidal mounds vary with the varying light. At some moments they convey the impression of a rich, warm, brown tint; at others the hue is a cool gray that more resembles the color which a close examination will prove to be the true one.

A visit to the largest pyramid developed the fact that it was occupied by tenants entirely capable of holding inviolate their prior right of possession against all human visitors. From every crevice there seemed to come a hiss. The rattling, too, was sharp and long continued. The whole rock was evidently alive with rattlesnakes. In every party that ever ventured into a country infested by rattlesnakes are some men who derive great pleasure in killing every snake that may show its head or sound its rattle. A loud shout of "Snakes! rattlers!" brought out the band of exterminators; but such a number of snakes came upon the field that it was clearly beyond the power of our snake-haters to carry on the combat with any hope of final victory. They gave up and abandoned the locality to the serpentine tribe which will probably retain the ownership for a period of time indefinite and unlimited.

The water at Pyramid Lake is clear, sparkling, and very salt. It abounds in fish, among which are the *couier*, a sprightly fish, having flesh the color of salmon, and quite as game. In weight this fish ranges from three to twenty pounds, and an occasional specimen rises to the fly that will scale quite twenty-five pounds. Besides the *couier* there is an abundance of trout, not precisely the speckled beauties of the Lake Superior region; neither do they bear a very close resemblance to the sluggish, black, spotted trout of our more Southern States. It is a trout, nevertheless, which rises readily to the artificial fly, and is a pleasing morsel for the epicurean palate. Cooked in the various styles known to the campers, this fish will compare favorably with its Eastern brethren. Other varieties of the finny tribe abound in Pyramid Lake; but these are the ones which will be most sought after by any courageous disciple of Isaak Walton, who leaves the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad where it strikes the Truckee, and who ventures down to its outlet in this curious lake.

Value of a Single Thread.—Mr. Baxter, says the Aberdeen *Herald*, commenced the system of buying just as it suited his purpose and just as the market served his turn. He has made some very large savings in that way, about 13 per cent. on all the votes with which he has to deal. Then he has saved also in other directions of the smaller economies. One is very curious. From time immemorial the Government have always caused a red worsted thread to be woven into the cordage manufactured at their roperies. The object of this thread is to prevent pilfering, and to facilitate the recovery of stolen property. One fine morning it struck a poor man in Chatham Yard that a jute thread would do just as well as one of worsted. The experiment was tried. The rope with the jute thread in it was tested in a variety of ways by being exposed to salt water and the weather for a sufficiently long period, and the result was that worsted was abandoned. Such is the magnitude of Government transactions that by simply substituting that little thread of jute for one of worsted the country saves £1,800 a year forever, or at least as long as ships want rope. Mr. Baxter nearly doubled the pay of the mechanic to whom the credit of this discovery is due.

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE.

Labor and Capital—The Coal Question—"Monopolists."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is exceedingly entertaining to read what is written on this subject, and especially those articles which make capital and labor antagonistic. Since a boy I have worked very hard myself, and though old enough to be be through, I am at it yet—a regular "monopolist." During my life I have employed and paid a great deal of labor, and for the last twenty years, about 150 persons all the time. I have furnished the capital and managed the business for these 150, and every month they have been sure of their pay, whether I got mine or not—for, as at this time, they are regularly paid, though I am receiving nothing for my services or capital. But one thing is certain, I have seen nothing antagonistic; they are quite willing to work for me, and I must work for them.

Now, if it was not that I am continually reminded that I am a "monopolist," "robbing the poor man of his rights," &c., I should think I was some species of a benefactor.

The capital I have I made by importing goods, like any other free-trade man; and, instead of investing it in United States securities, and living without care or labor, I saw fit, as a "monopolist," to invest where, by a continuance of hard work, I could give support to fifty families besides my own.

Now, here comes up the coal question, and, instead of getting the 600 tons which I need this Winter at $5, as I expected, I am likely to have to pay a large advance. "Down with the monopolists" is the word. But let us see which are they, the "capitalists," the "middle men," or the "bone and sinew." Opinion certainly is divided. For the most part it is attributed, as usual, to the tariff. "That is the cause of all the trouble; but for it the miners would work for a fair price, and there would be no evil-minded persons, or political demagogues, to urge them to demand what cannot be allowed;" for, I suppose, there is no law yet to compel an employer to pay for labor at ruinous prices.

As an interested party, I have taken some pains to ascertain the facts, and I am satisfied that the same brute force which prevents the usual supply of coal and at a proper price, would, if turned in that direction, prevent your vessels from unloading coal brought from Nova Scotia. These 30,000 poor men are such as Mr. Bryant said in his speech some time since: "That under the present tariff the necessaries of life have become so dear that he is at his wits' end to subsist." And how long have these 30,000 men refused to work? and yet they do subsist, and promise to do so much longer.

If, Mr. Editor, we could get everything just right, we should begin to think that we were approaching the millenium. For instance, could we get the tariff revised by a few practical men, uninfluenced by sectional, political or personal interests, no doubt it could be made to serve the manufacturer better, and remove very much that is now objectionable, both real and apparent.

But I know not when we may hope to see this accomplished. One thing is certain—the great manufacturing interest of our country owes its present extent and usefulness to the encouragement held out by our protective duties, which, till the war, prevented at the same time any direct tax upon our people. Still, few are aware, with this protection, what vast sums have been sunk in perfecting this work.

I should like to have Mr. Wells, who is, in some quarters at least, considered the great authority, figure on the following points:

1. What is the average amount of duty paid by a laboring man on articles consumed by himself and family?
2. What is the excess of wages earned by him, owing to the protection given to his labor?
3. Without going too far back, what per cent. has capital paid invested in manufactures since the year 1800?
4. If he finds the balance is on the loss side, how much is it?
5. To what amount has the country been enriched by manufactures, exclusive of the profits accruing to the "Monopolists?"

In order to aid him in his answer to No. 4, let me state a case to serve as a guide to his inquiries. Some fifty years ago, a well-known importing merchant of New-York, came to this place with $350,000, and purchased a large water power, built a factory, &c. He died a poor man.

Some twenty years ago, I, another importer, took it into my head to become a "monopolist," and purchased the property of the mortgagee for $25,000, and the whole is now in perfect order, and I offer it to another importer or any one else for less than its cost to me.

But what has been and still is its effect upon this town? It has created a village of over 4,000 inhabitants, increased the value of land 50 per cent. in a radius of ten miles, and is at this moment a prosperous place—all more benefited than the "monopolist."

This illustrates the nature of the inquiries to be made, and the figuring to be done. Let the work begin away down in Maine; report on the beautiful villages the manufacturing interest has built up, the happy homes it has created, the wealth it has given to all the other interests, the markets made for the produce of the West, the minerals of the Middle States, and the cotton of the South—and do not forget to inquire for the great "monopolists" themselves, whose capital purchased all this comfort and wealth, and compute the loss and gain to them—see how many, from these large investments, have left rich heirs?

These "monopolists" are no longer confined to New-England. In your article on the "New South" your surprise is excited "at the development of manufacturing industry throughout the West and South." Yes, and in ten years more the great manufacturing interest of this country will no longer be sectional—the South and the West will meet you in the halls of Congress and battle for a tariff which shall be permanent, and not permit the annual discussion of the subject to create depression and stagnation, and a large expenditure of time and expense to watch the movements of Congress.

We are introducing the tea plant and silkworm on our Western Coast, and ere long all that is wanted—all that even luxury can demand—will be supplied at home, and we shall soon stop the drain of our precious metals to fill the coffers of foreign nations.

With every kind of climate, with abundance of minerals of all descriptions, with every necessary material, with water power such as is possessed by no nation, and every portion of this vast domain accessible by railroad, and our magnificent rivers and lakes, why should we pay tribute to other nations while a little "protection" extended to ourselves will make us all

MONOPOLISTS?

On the Hudson, August, 1869.

Vaccination and the Small-Pox.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in one of the daily papers suggests the inquiry, "Is vaccination, as now performed, a sufficient protection against small-pox?" If not, can it be so performed as to be a sufficient protection?

There once lived in New-York City a physician of some celebrity, who stoutly maintained that it was an impossibility for one who had been properly vaccinated to take the small-pox. I knew a person, whom he vaccinated, declaring that the vaccination had taken beautifully. A short time thereafter his patient had the small-pox—the genuine, "old-fashioned" kind. The aforesaid M. D. was called, and, of course, was nonplussed. He could not but acknowledge that his theory had failed for once. Now, it appears to my unprofessional eyes that his theory was sound, but that the error lay in his mistaking his vaccination for a proper one. I know it was what most physicians would have called proper; but was it so? Let us see where his vaccine virus came from—and it all comes from the same or similar sources. Away back in the past, perhaps when the vaccination theory was first promulgated, the virus was taken from the cow. With an infinitesimal quantity of this a person was vaccinated. To expel the poison from the system, nature formed a sore, or, as it is medically termed, a pustule or pock, through which only a portion of the vaccine virus escaped, (leaving enough in the system to prevent small-pox,) and with the escaped vaccine virus, another poison, say syphilitic, was mingled; for if the system contained syphilis, a portion was sure to make its exit through the same opening by which the vaccine virus escaped. Nature always seizes every opportunity to expel poisons from the blood. Now, the portion of vaccine virus which escaped, mingled with the other poison, was taken from the arm, and, after being again divided into a number of infinitesimal quantities, was again used by a number of persons, many having various diseases, which were all imparted more or less to the virus, which was again taken from them for further use. So we find that the small, microscopical quantity of vaccine virus originally taken from the cow has traveled through, perhaps, a thousand individuals, imparting to each a small portion of itself for the prevention of small-pox, and taking up a portion of poison peculiar to the disease with which each was afflicted. We thus find the vaccine virus constantly diminishing, and the syphilitic, scrofulous, and other poisons, constantly increasing. Now, it appears to me that vaccination with this trash—the combined diseases of, perhaps, a thousand people—is worse than useless. Can such properly be called "proper vaccination?" Is such vaccination a sufficient protection against small-pox? Is not the remedy worse than the disease? No physician disputes the fact that the above-named and other diseases have been imparted to the healthy person through the medium of vaccination. Where, then, is our remedy? My answer is, Use pure, unadulterated virus, which can be obtained with certainty only from the cow.

Respectfully, CORRY SPONDENT.

Brooklyn, E. D., Monday, Aug. 16, 1869.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A writer in the *Christian Advocate* deems it unnecessary that the Constitution of the United States should be amended so as to declare, formally, that Christianity is the religion of the country, inasmuch as that is implied, fully, by the language of the second paragraph, of seventh section, article first of the Constitution, wherein it is ordained that the President shall be freed from the cares of State on the Christian Sabbath.

The Methodist journals are debating whether the vote recently taken by the churches on lay delegation, imposes any moral obligation on the ministry in regard to *their* forthcoming vote in the several Conferences.

The *Tablet* warns its readers not to put the least confidence in Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, of Brooklyn, who "only attempts to make Catholics believe him to be candid, the better to deceive the ignorant among them. He is as bad an enemy of Catholics as a man can be with no more ability than he has."

The *Semaine Catholique*, of Toulouse, gives the following comparative statement of the number of members of the various religious sects of the world: Roman Catholics, 208,000,000; Greek and Russian sects, 70,000,000; Protestant sects, 66,000,000; Jews, 4,000,000; Mohamedans, 100,000,000; Brahmins, 68,000,000; Buddhists, 180,000,000; followers of Confucius, of Sincto idolators, &c., 152,000,000. The Catholics are distributed in the following manner in the four quarters of the globe: In Europe, 147,000,000; in Asia, 9,000,000; in Africa, 4,000,000; in America, 46,000,000. In France, according to the official census of 1866, the population under the head of religion is thus divided: Catholics, 37,107,212; Calvinists, 515,759; Lutherans, 386,759; other Protestant sects, 44,353; Jews, 89,096; neither Christians nor Jews, 1,400; not classified, 22,786.

The New-York *Tablet* is authority for saying that "there are probably not less than 100 colored men now in Rome preparing for the priesthood. The majority of them will become the teachers of the freedmen of the South."

The zealous pastor of the Catholic Church at Rockaway has arranged to have a lecture in his church this evening by Hon. Wm. Parsons. The subject will probably be "Michael Angelo," which was delivered recently in the Cooper Institute before a large audience. The South Side Railroad of Long Island carries passengers from Brooklyn to Rockaway.

The Sisters of Charity, of this City, urged by their ecclesiastical superiors, are about to establish a Foundling Asylum in New-York. With the generous assistance of the public they hope to be able to open the Asylum within the next two months. They invite all who can to send contributions of money, and such cast-off clothing as would be suited for the little ones.

The *Methodist* of last week prints the latest returns of the Lay Delegation election. The result is a total vote of 137,210, in 195 districts, leaving 202 districts to be heard from. Of this total 91,044 were in favor of, and 46,166 opposed to, the measure.

The Spanish correspondent of the *Evangelical Christendom* says that "in Madrid the work gains ground. The public services are well attended—in fact, there is room for a second church. The prayer meetings are kept up, and the little Sunday school does very fairly. 'When will you establish a day school?' is now the, inquiry of parents."

"Since the Queen was baptized," writes a missionary in the island of Madagascar, "almost all the higher officers are coming forward as candidates for baptism. I have now at Ambohipotsy more than a hundred under weekly instruction. Among these are the chief of the idol keepers, the late Queen's astrologer, several of the present Queen's household, the head of the civilians and other members of the Government, many of whom are aged men."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of an English newspaper, writing on the 1st of July, says that the Russian Government has published a ukase, by which the hereditary, levitical character of the Russo-Greek priesthood, numbering (with their families) 700,000, is forever abolished. The Moscow *Gazette* calls this act "the emancipation of the clergy."

The camp meeting now being held at Sing Sing was very well attended during the past week, and will be continued until Friday next.

The South Bend (Ind.) *Register* says the Roman Catholics at Notre Dame, in the vicinity of that city, intend erecting a magnificent church or cathedral, of such a size as will afford accommodation to all, even upon their greatest festival days. The foundation is to be laid the coming Fall, and the whole structure will be completed within two years.

"Father" de Smet, the venerable Catholic Indian Missionary, has returned to St. Louis, Mo., and is occupying his old apartments at the college. He is in fair health, but greatly in need of rest. He contemplates a speedy visit to the various Indian tribes who are located on the new reservations.

The English religious Press has numerous articles and letters on a question which has lately arisen whether it would or would not be a good plan to require young missionaries to be unmarried men, at least for a term of years, and until they have proved their fitness for missionary work.

Father Hyacinth has been summoned to Rome, to answer for his heretical sermons, of which mention was made in this column last week.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church at its late Assembly expressed the opinion that it would not be for the best interests of the Church for the ministers of two races of the South to meet in the same judicatories, and recommend the formation of Presbyteries of colored ministers, and the establishment of a theological seminary for colored students.

The Jews at Greenpoint, L. I., are about to establish a synagogue.

The oldest living missionary of the American Board is Rev. Dr. Spaulding. He is 76 years old, and has been a missionary in Ceylon since 1819.

The *Catholic Telegraph*, of Cincinnati, thinks that "it will be a glorious day when the common-school system shall be abolished."

The *Observer* thinks it not improbable that there are ministers and others among Protestants who are in the service and pay of the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Porter's new church, in Bedford-avenue, Williamsburg, will be completed about the middle of September. It is a very neat edifice.

A French Roman Catholic Church is to be built on the north side of Williamsburg, immediately.

The Moravian Church, on Jay-street, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, will be dedicated early in September.

St. Ann's (P. E.) Church, of which Rev. Dr. Schenck is rector, is rapidly approaching completion. The style of fresco is the subject of much discussion.

The enlargement and reconstruction of the lecture-room of the New-England Church, in Williamsburg, of which Rev. L. W. Bacon is pastor, will be completed in about three weeks.

St. John's (P. E.) Chapel, which is being erected, near the plaza of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, will be dedicated by Bishop Littlejohn, about the end of next month.

The Seventh-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, is being rapidly finished, and will be dedicated next month.

It is said that Rev. Dr. Ewald, of London, has baptized thirteen Jewish converts, during the past year, and one hundred and thirty-six, in eighteen years.

It is reported that in Portugal twenty men are engaged in selling Bibles. More than one hundred and twenty Protestant church members are to be found in Lisbon, the capital.

The *John Bull* has the following: "The Ritual Commissioners have adjourned to the Autumn, when they will draw up their final report. Considerable surprise has been felt that their recommendations for the revision of the Lectionary, which have been in print some time, and the substance of which we gave some weeks back, has not been published. Since then it is, however, to be feared that the Commissioners have almost converted themselves into revisors of the Book of Common Prayer. We hear with regret that vital rubrics have been tampered with, and that the Anthasian Creed itself has only been retained by a narrow majority. Indeed, if it was not in the hope that before the final report, alterations may be made, one of the most distinguished Commissioners would, it is said, have resigned."

A deaf mute Convention will be held on the 25th and 26th of the month, in the Cornell Library Hall at Ithaca. Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., and Rev. George C. Pennell will be present, and assist at a service in the evening of the 25th, when Bishop Huntington will preach to the mutes through the interpretation of these gentlemen.

Bishop Doane has confirmed about 900 persons, in Albany, during the past three months. He preached recently in the Methodist Church at Potsdam Junction.

The progressive party in the Jewish Church is heartily denounced by their stricter brethren, who complain bitterly of modern innovations on the ancient ritual of the Tabernacle and Temple. The *Jewish Messenger* thus condemns the reform measures: "The synagogue has been so stripped of its ritual as scarcely to be recognized as a Jewish place of worship. It has been deprived of its distinctive character, and so remodeled as to suit prevailing tastes, and still the inordinate are not satisfied. They have chased a phantom which eludes all their vigilance. The changes made have not brought them any nearer to heaven, but have affected Jewish life. That domestic sanctity which was wont to throw its bright halo on the dwellers in a home of Israelites—that holiness has departed. There is nothing within its atmosphere to distinguish it from any other house. Forbidden viands are no longer excluded, and those who still cling to God's law, which prohibits them from partaking of certain food, these good souls are ridiculed for their old-fashioned and exploded ideas."

Rev. Francis Lobdell, of Cincinnati, has accepted a call from St. Paul's Church, New-Haven, and will preach his first sermon in that place on Sunday next. He is to receive a salary of $4,000 per year, besides the use of an elegantly appointed parsonage. His Cincinnati parishioners presented him with a paid-up endowment insurance policy for $5,000, when they learned of the contemplated change.

The Syracuse *Standard* announces that the churchmen have purchased a house for Bishop Huntington, on James-street, in that city, at a cost of $22,500.

The following named Episcopalian clergymen have been deposed from the ministry, recently: Robert Dobyns, by Bishop Coxe; J. W. Cracraft, by Bishop McIlvaine; W. G. Stewart, by Bishop Lay; John H. Neill, by Bishop R. H. Wilmer; J. W. Rogers, by Bishop Quintard; Samuel Herrmann, by Bishop Clarkson; Marshall B. Smith, by Bishop Odenheimer; H. W. Woods, by Bishop Whitehouse; and J. J. Talbott, by Bishop Kipp. A number of these have since entered the ministry of other Protestant Churches.

The first Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Philadelphia, in June, 1773, ten ministers only being present, one of whom was Francis Asbury, of precious and sainted memory. The membership was 1,160. In 1813—forty years later, there were several Conferences, 678 ministers, with a membership of 214,000. In 1869 there are nearly 100 Conferences, nine venerable Bishops, about 20,000 presiding elders, circuit and local preachers, and 1,500,000 members. The first Methodist sermon in America was preached in New-York, a little over a century ago, to a congregation of five persons.

The observance of the eighty-first Anniversary and General Meeting of the Society of United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, has been postponed until Sept. 9, when it will take place at Bethlehem, Penn. The membership of the Society embraces all ministers of the Brethren's Church in the United States, and the meeting will, therefore, doubtless be numerously attended.

The *Jewish Messenger* avows the belief that the establishment of the Suez Canal is another step toward the fulfillment of the Divine prophecy that the Jews shall return to the land of Palestine. It concludes thus: "In spite of the indifference and lethargy of very many Israelites, and the tendency toward materialism displayed by others, there is still an undertone of love for the Holy Land which, dormant to-day, needs but the impulse to be aroused into action. That impetus may be given much sooner than the skeptics of to-day would credit. Events are pointing toward it. This generation may not participate in the return to Palestine, and yet it is possible."

The *Civilta Cattolica*, in discussing the approaching General Council of the Catholic Church at Rome, expresses the opinion that "true Catholics will receive, with delight, the proclamation of Papal infallibility," which, it is expected, will go forth from that body. "The Pope will, naturally, shrink," it says, "from taking the initiative in this matter, but it is to be hoped that, by a unanimous inspiration of the Holy Ghost, the assembled fathers will proclaim it by acclamation."

It is said that a publishing firm recently wrote to Mr. Spurgeon and made a very liberal offer for a life of the Saviour. Mr. Spurgeon replied: "Such a work is beyond my ability; I have no time at my disposal; and thirdly, it would not be to my taste. The only life of Christ worth a penny is the New Testament.

The Protestant Episcopal Church *Almanac* for 1869 gives the following summary of that Church in this country: Bishops, 47; priests and deacons, 2,687; parishes, 2,472; baptisms, 35,702; confirmations, 21,958; number of communicants, 194,692; Sunday scholars, 194,046; contributions, $4,457,888. The oldest Bishops are Rev. B. B. Smith, of Kentucky, and Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, of Ohio, both consecrated in 1832.

Bishop Kavanaugh, of the Kentucky Conference, is much worn by excessive episcopal and pulpit labors. Bishop Early, of the Virginia Conference, has recovered from his recent illness, and has resumed his labors.

Rev. Dr. Duncan, the President, and Rev. W. B. Rowzie, the agent, appointed by the Virginia Conference, have raised $20,416 for Randolph Macon College, since the Commencement in June.

The congregation of the old Light-street Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore is about to erect a new and costly edifice in the northern part of the city.

The Weather in Maine—Condition of the Crops.

From the Augusta (Me.) Farmer, Aug. 20.

The weather is cold and dry, hereabouts, although in the western portion of the State they have been visited by recent rains. On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of the present week, considerable rain fell in York, Cumberland and Oxford Counties; and we also learn that through portions of Piscataquis and Penobscot Counties they have suffered from drought as has the section through the interior of the State from west to east. Possibly, in the latter instance the influence of the forests in that section, may have had something to do with the greater amount of moisture that has been so evident. Hay has been secured in good condition. Potatoes and corn are in great need of rain, and the latter of warm weather. In Cumberland County and other parts of Maine where sweet corn is grown in such immense quantities for canning, the farmers and packers are feeling very anxious, and fearing an almost total failure of the crop. Fruit will be very light.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Proceedings of the Trustees and Alumni Committee at their Late Meeting—The Agricultural College.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, Aug. 19.

The Trustees of Dartmouth College met in this city on the 17th. It appeared from the report of the Treasurer that there had been an increase of the available funds, during the year past, of over $34,000. There has also been a considerable excess of income over expenditure. Professor D. J. Noyes was transferred to the chair of Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy, from that of Theology and Moral Science. The salaries of the Professors were raised to $2,000, and an appropriation of $5,000 was made, on suggestion of Professor C. A. Young, for the purpose of putting the apparatus in the department of Natural Philosophy in the best possible condition. With the new laboratory it is proposed to enlarge the range of scientific study, especially in chemistry.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Hon. Moses T. Stevens, of North Andover, Mass.; Dr. H. S. Leffingwell, of St. Louis, Mo.; Josiah Stevens, of Manchester, and Hon. J. S. Whitaker, of New-Orleans. The Board adjourned to meet in October next.

The Alumni Committee, appointed to consider the subject of alumni representation in the management of Dartmouth College, also met in this city on the 17th. The Committee organized with Judge Perley for Chairman, and Hon. Geo. W. Burleigh, Secretary. Very gratifying interchanges of views were had with the Board of Trustees. Various suggestions were made as to new arrangements; and though it is not likely that any change of the charter will be attempted—a thing of doubtful feasibility—there is every reason to believe that, in other ways, a satisfactory result will be reached.

The Trustees of the Agricultural College met in this city on the 18th. Dr. Thomas Russell Crosby was elected Professor of Animal and Vegetable Physiology. The plans for the new building, "Culver Hall," by Edward Dow, architect, of this city, were in a state of forwardness, and the foundations will soon be laid. It is to be situated east of Reed Hall, with a fine out-look down the valley of the Connecticut. It will be four stories, 102x55, with a height of sixty feet, including the French roof. A gas machine will be put in it; also steam and all the modern conveniences. The first story will be occupied for machinery, implements, &c.; the second as a chemical laboratory and experimental rooms; the third for the collections of the State Mineralogical and Geological Survey, the collections of Dartmouth College, whose use has been given to the State, and the fourth for a museum of natural history, especially of this State.

We may also add that a gentleman whose name we are not authorized to make public has presented a collection of foreign and domestic weeds of great value, and that two cabinets of minerals have been secured to the collections. A large and excellent tract of land has been purchased, situated near the site of "Culver Hall," to be used, if it is thought best, as an experimental farm.

THE FRAUDS ON THE FARMERS.

A New Variation of the Old Way of Fraudulently Obtaining Negotiable Paper.

From the Buffalo Courier, Aug. 20.

Some facts have come to light within a few days which go to show that an enormous swindle has for some time been in operation, the victims veing well-to do countrymen generally, so far as we are enabled to ascertain. The extent of the swindle, or the names of the operators, have not yet transpired, but from what we have been able to gather we are led to believe that a number of men, some of them residents of this city, have been engaged in the enterprise. The mode of operating seems to have been as follows: A business-looking personage would present himself in a country town, and having procured the name of some substantial man, he would at once peoceed to pay his respects to him, informing him that he represented an important patent right interest in a gang plow and a potato digger, agricultural implements, which must in time command a large sale. The patent right man did not wish to dispose of the right; he only wished to intrust his business, in the particular locality in which he might be, to a responsible person in whose energy and integrity he could rely. The man he addressed was just the person who had all the lofty qualifications he required. No capital was required, and no great loss of time was demanded by the business. Our patent man simply proposed to send to our country friend a number of machines, from the sale of each of which he was to retain for his services as agent the sum of $25. These machines were to be distributed as the agent saw fit, that they might be properly tested by farmers, the patent operator being satisfied that every machine would be an irresistible argument in favor of its purchase. The countryman seeing no possible chance for losing by the enterprise, but, on the contrary, regarding the thing with favor, inasmuch as it promised a very handsome return for an ordinary show of enterprise, accepted the agency. A contract was, of course, necessary; it was produced by the manipulator of gang plows and potato-diggers—a printed blank, only requiring a moment to fill it up. It stipulated, as we learn, that the countryman should accept the agency, and perform all the conditions we have set forth, and of course his signature was required. The printed matter on the contract extended so far down the sheet that a strip of paper had been attached in advance, evidently to receive the name of the new agent. The signature given, the negotiations were considered closed, and the patent-righter withdrew, leaving his agent to wait in expectancy for the appearance of the machines which were to augment his wealth. Now it happened that the slip of paper which the signature was penned lapped the contract underneath, being fastened to it by what we conceive to be a delicate mucilage; and this paper, so attached, was nothing more nor less than a promissory note for a certain amount of money, or was subsequently made one. It is not satisfactorily determined whether the note was printed before the signature was obtained or after. In this way, it is understood, a large number of promises to pay were obtained, and afterward thrown upon the market.

Another method was resorted to, and brought frequently into use, though how successful we have no means of knowing at present. The contract being made as already referred to, the agent was required to sign a blank note something like the following:

——— ———, 1869.

Six months after date, (or sooner, if the money shall be realized from the sale of ———,) I promise to pay to ——— ———, or bearer, $———, for value received. ——— ———.

Any objection to signing this note was met with the off-hand explanation that, of course, if the machines were not sold, the note never came due. The parenthesis and the speech of the operator won the signature to a note due, in any event, in six months.

We understand that some of this fraudulent paper has been negotiated in this city, and we know that Officer Scott, of Rochester, was in this city yesterday, with a warrant for a man here, who is charged, in some way, with being implicated in the swindle. The matter is being kept as quiet as possible; and, until such time as we can obtain the precise facts in the case, we shall withhold any names associated with it. We think it safe to anticipate some interesting developments, and our readers shall have them as soon as we can possess ourselves of them.

Attempted Suicide of an Ex-Army Surgeon in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Times, Aug. 13.

Dr. A. A. C. Williams attempted to commit suicide at the Lick House yesterday morning, at about 1 o'clock, by shooting himself in the mouth with a Derringer pistol. The circumstances connected with this unfortunate affair are as follows: Dr. Williams, who has been engaged in quite an extensive practice in Petaluma, came to this city with his mother last Wednesday, and engaged a suite of rooms at the Lick House. It appears that the late General Williams, the doctor's father, left his property heavily encumbered by mortgages, which were held by a capitalist in this city. The interest on these mortgages was faithfully paid, but Mrs. Williams, by an unexpected reverse in financial affairs, found herself unable to pay them when they fell due, and they were consequently foreclosed, and the homestead, which was considered worth about $50,000, was knocked down under the auctioneer's hammer for $29,000. The personal property was also mortgaged for $15,000. Mrs. Williams was notified last week that if the mortgage was not at once satisfied, her personal property, which included many valuable family relics, would be foreclosed on and sold to satisfy the demand. It was under these circumstances that Dr. Williams accompanied his mother to this city, hoping he might be able to make arrangements whereby the threatened disaster might be arrested until means could be procured to pay off the mortgage.

He left his mother on Wednesday evening, telling her that he was going to see some friends, to get them to intercede with the holder of the mortgage, in her behalf, and that he would return early. Mrs. Williams sat up for his return, but he did not make his appearance until between 11 and 12 o'clock. He came into the parlor betwten the two sleeping rooms, and threw himself on the lounge and appeared very dejected in spirits. Mrs. Williams sat down by his side, and they conversed together some time on family affairs. During the conversation he said to her, "Mother, I may not be alive in five hours." She tried to soothe him, and seeing he was not resting easy on the lounge, she got up and went across the room for a chair. As she was coming toward him with a chair she saw him place a Derringer pistol to his mouth, and in the instant there was a flash, followed by the doctor rolling heavily off upon the floor. Mrs. Williams ran into the hall and screamed for help, and in a few moments the clerk and several other parties arrived upon the scene. Drs. Letterman and Maxwell soon arrived, and on examination it was found that Dr. Williams was still alive. The ball entered the back part of the mouth and passed down into the muscles on the left side of the neck, where it lodged. The tongue and mucous membrane of the mouth are badly burned by the powder. He now lies in a very critical condition, the ball not yet having been extracted. Dr. Williams was formerly a surgeon in the army, and is twenty-eight years of age.

ASSURANCE OF WOMEN.

Why the Accident and Life Insurance Companies are Reluctant to Insure Women.

From the Hartford Courant, Aug. 19.

It seems that the Railway Passenger Company only insures women against death, and will not compensate them for accident, as it does men. The ticket of insurance states this in its conditions. Thereupon, some zealous people have rushed into print and denounced the Insurance Company as "mean," "swindling," discriminating against women, &c. Women are not insured as men are, simply because they are women. There is no doubt that such is the fact. The insurance companies are not charitable, but business concerns, and they take risks that will pay, on the whole average, and not those that will consume their capital in the least possible time. It is a fact, which the insuranse companies have learned at considerable cost, that it don't pay to insure women against accident and make compensation thereior, at anything like the rates fixed for men.

When the accident companies first started, they wrote policies for women and men indiscriminately. They tried it for some years, they lost money, and abandoned the field to anybody who wants to enter it. They say that there are a good many reasons why they cannot afford to insure women against accidents; some of these are external, some physiological, some moral, none of them have been arrived at by theorizing. Woman's dress renders her more liable to accident than man's; in traveling, getting in and out of cars or wagons, in mills among machinery, in domestic work from clothes catching fire, &c. Then again a slight accident that a man would not feel will disable her, a rude jar, even a fright at times, which would have no effect upon a man's entirely different organization. Women have received some internal injury which would keep them in bed a week, from stepping down from a carriage, where a man would not have been even jarred. Then, again, the companies found great difficulty in ascertaining what injuries did "incapacitate women from business." Many of them hadn't any business, except to direct about housekeeping, and it was found that if such were injured, (though it might be something that a man wouldn't mind,) they were quite apt to lie the permitted number of weeks upon the sofa and draw their compensation. They had no special motive to get well, and be abroad, as men have, and it was found that they were no honester than men. In fact, that it was very difficult to tell what did ail a woman, in a great many of the cases of claims for compensation. With women it seemed impossible to get at a proper definition of the word accident.

It is true also that none of the life insurance companies are specially anxious to write policies for women. The larger portion of losses paid on lives goes to women and children, so that they are the beneficiaries, and, in this case, have no cause to complain of the companies, as a rule. But the risk of insuring women, in the present state of feeling about insurance, is greater than in insuring men. This ought not to be true, for women are as long-lived as men, and it is only explained by a remarkable fact, which the companies have learned by experience. If all women would insure, that is as generally as men do, the risks on them would pay. But it is a fact that, as a rule, healthy women don't apply for policies. It is when a woman feels a premonition of some disorder, or has some trouble that may or may not be apparent to the examiner, that she applies, and, the companies say, that in such cases neither she nor her husband are apt to disclose the real state of the case.

TRICHINASIS.

Appearance of the Dreaded Disease in Chicago—A Family of Eleven Persons Attacked by it.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 19.

On last Saturday Dr. Hessert was called to treat the wife of a German named Sachser, employed at the Illinois Central Car Works, residing at No. 168 Arnold-street. The woman complained of being "sick all over." She said that her head ached; that her bones seemed ready to fall apart, and that each bone seemed to possess its own individual pain. While the doctor was listening to her story, he observed that every member of her family, consisting of a husband and nine children, looked sick, and that the father and four of the children seemed unusually indisposed. Upon inquiry he found that the youngest, but 2 years of age, had been ailing for two weeks from some unknown cause, and that the husband, a girl of 15, and two boys, aged 13 and 14, had all complained of being indisposed for some days. They were afflicted with diarrhœa; complained of pains in the abdomen; their limbs had become stiff; while the muscles of the face and those of the eyes had been considerably swollen. They also complained of headache, pains in the chest, and experienced difficulty in breathing. At first the doctor believed the symptoms to have been caused by poison, and he accordingly questioned his patients regarding their food. He learned that all had partaken of some raw ham, and the cause was soon made clear to him. The symptoms were those of trichina, and he began to treat them accordingly. Before the medicine could take effect, however, the patients became much worse, and the father, who, on Saturday, was yet tolerably well, on Monday was fairly prostrated with the disease. Yesterday several of the patients were yet in considerable danger.

The ham, which was but part of a whole one, had been procured from Mrs. Halber, residing at No. 156 Arnold-street, and upon inquiry it was discovered that she was also suffering from the same cause, and was under the treatment of Dr. Merkler. Her symptoms appeared less aggravated, however, owing to the fact that she had cooked her meat before eating it, while the others had partaken of it in its raw state. The physicians then held a consultation, and both agreed as to the cause—trichina. Unfortunately no part of the ham, except a little of the melted fat, is left for examination, and that does not suffice for the purpose. The physicians have endeavored to prevail upon some of their patients to allow them to possess themselves of a small portion of the muscles of the arm, but with this tender request none of them have been willing to comply.

The Board of Health have been placed in possession of the facts here narrated, and a thorough investigation is now being proceeded with under the auspices of that body. When completed, the detailed facts will be given to the public.

How Reddy the Blacksmith Made Nothing by His Writ of Habeas Corpus in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 13.

Yesterday Mr. Dudley, the counsel for the prisoner William Varley, *alias* "Reddy the Blacksmith," together with Mr. District-Attorney Byrne, inspected the documents filed in the office of Governor Haight, and as the result of such inspection signed a letter addressed to Judge Sawyer, certifying that they found the said documents "perfect and complete." Upon the receipt of this letter the Judge caused an order to be entered denying the prayer of the petition for the prisoner's discharge. In consequence of the attorneys in the case having arrived at a mutual agreement as to the completeness of the documents, it was unnecessary to produce the prisoner before Judge Sawyer. However, at 1 o'clock, the hour that had been fixed for hearing the case, quite a crowd of "roughs" assembled at the Court, expecting to see their "pal" in trouble, and when they found the whole matter had been quietly disposed of, they seemed not a little chagrined and annoyed.

After the matter before Judge Sawyer had been decided, Detectives Woolbridge and Dunne, with the assistance of Chief Crowley, made the final arrangements to have "Reddy" taken to the steamer. At 3 o'clock the party left the City Prison, where "Reddy" had been confined since his arrest, and proceeded to the Sacramento boat. On their arrival at Sacramento the prisoner will be lodged in jail until the Pullman palace car "City of New-York" leaves for the East. Throughout the trip "Reddy" will be ironed, and each of the New-York detectives will change watches, the prisoner being during the night securely cuffed to the arms of the officer on watch, and all due precaution has been taken to prevent in any manner his escape. The prisoner on hearing the result of the writ, felt chagrined, remarking that he would surely be convicted and sentenced for twenty years. Our community may be thankful that they have so easily become rid of one of the most noted desperadoes of New-York. The New-York detectives (both of them having the appearance as well as the reputation of being shrewd and persevering officers) during their short stay in our city were shown all possible courtesies by the Chief and the force. They visited all our public buildings, jails, &c., and expressed the highest admiration of our city, and were astonished to see it so orderly and well conducted in all its parts in comparison with their own.

A Blasphemer Falls Dead.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union, Aug. 19.

A peddler named Phillip T. Gorms, of Grainger County, well known throughout portions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, met with a sudden and awful death on last Tuesday. Gorms was an excitable man, much given to drink, and when drunk and otherwise irritated, uttered the most horrible profanity. On the day mentioned, he was driving his peddler's cart along a miserable road in Watauga County. His team became stalled in a mud-hole. After a time spent in the fruitless endeavor to clear his team, he became irritable, and finally worked himself into a frenzy, beating his horses and swearing frightfully. While in the midst of his blasphemy, he was suddenly stricken dead. A farmer, going to market, was directly behind the peddler, and witnessed the entire occurrence. Gorm's remains were interred in an adjoining field, and his team cared for until his family could be advised of his fate.

HILDERBRAND, THE OUTLAW.

Persistent Pursuit of the Outlaw by Colonel Bowen—He is again on his Track.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 19.

Notwithstanding the threatening letter received by Colonel Bowen, he is determined not to give up the pursuit of the outlaw. On Tuesday morning he went down on the Iron Mountain train, for the purpose of renewing the hunt for Sam. Hilderbrand. Hilderbrand is believed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Big River Mills, and has a few followers and many friends in that vicinity. It was expected that the large reward offered for his apprehension would induce some of his companions to betray him, but they have exhibited a remarkable fidelity to his evil fortunes. He has been protected and harbored and supplied with arms, ammunition, food and clothing, and his hiding places have not been pointed out by those who knew them, although several have been tortured to make them divulge what they knew.

Bowen has been in pursuit of Hilderbrand for nearly a year. Like an avenging spirit he has hunted him in the depths of pathless forests, in the gloom of unexplored caves, and over hill and dell with a persistence that is almost as remarkable as the career of the outlaw himself. Night and day, through snow and rain, in Winter and Summer, the avenger has followed the trail of the outlaw like a bloodhound. On several occasions Bowen almost had Hilderbrand in his grasp, but the wary bushwacker managed to escape, and now, being fully acquainted with the measures adopted to secure his capture, he knows what measures to adopt to foil the pursuers. Lists of the men pledged to hunt him down have been published, and Hilderbrand knows who to confide in and who to avoid.

A week or two ago Bowen and Hilderbrand were within gunshot of each other, and the outlaw sent a leaden messenger to Bowen, which peeled the skin from the bridge of his nose and gave him an inkling of what he might expect from a second visit. Undaunted by the dangers that surrounded him, Bowen pushed on, but some of his men did not exhibit equal pluck, and Hilderbrand and the men who were with him made good their retreat.

In a few days we expect to hear stirring news from the Hilderbrand country. In going down this time Colonel Bowen runs a fearful risk, but he has started out to catch the outlaw, and will not abandon the pursuit until he or Hilderbrand is "wiped out."

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Return of the Party of Observation to Detroit—Highly Favorable Reports—A Nomadic Family.

From the Detroit Post, Aug. 19.

A large party of excursionists, representing the interests of a number of enterprising capitalists who have in view the early commencement of a railway to connect the head waters of Lake Superior with the Pacific, have been, for some weeks past, exploring the projected route of this great enterprise. Yesterday there arrived in this city a party of nine of these gentlemen. These were Governor J. G. Smith, of Vermont; W. C. Smith, Member of Congress; F. E. Woodbridge, Member of Congress, and Dr. Thayer, of the same State; R. D. Rice, of Maine, President of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad; Phil. Coburn, of Maine; E. F. Johnson, Chief Engineer, of Connecticut; L Miller, General Agent of the Vermont Central Railroad, and C. C. Coffin, ("Carleton,") of the Boston *Journal*. These gentlemen have made a circuit of about 1,500 miles since the first week in July. At Dakota City, in the Red River Valley, a part of their company, consisting of Governor Marshall, of Minnesota, Mr. Holmes, the agent of Jay Cooke & Co., and others, left them, went to the Missouri at Fort Stephenson, and thence explored the Valley of the Moose River and returned. The first-named party went through the Otter-Tail region to St. Cloud, and across to the head of Lake Superior. They have been both delighted and surprised by the wonders of the vast and interesting regions traversed by them, which entirely justify all that has ever been claimed, both as regards the marvelous natural resources of the country, and its adaptability to the construction of a great thoroughfare like that proposed. The country is pronounced by them the garden of the world. A third party of excursionists, in connection with the same mission, are on their way from Puget Sound, who will traverse the entire route. Among these are Sam. Wilkeson and Jay Cooke's agent. Governor Smith, upon his arrival at Chicago, found a letter from this party written from Pend 'Oreille Lake, in which letter the writer, in proof of the marvels of the climate, says that they were enjoying ripe tomatoes and watermelons at that point, in latitude 46°, on the 27th of July.

A venerable priest, Father Jenin, who met the party on the Red River, said that his parish extends from St. Paul to the Rocky Mountains. He declares that as good wheat was being raised in latitude 65° as in St. Paul. The party met an agent of a large Norwegian Colony who was prospecting for an extensive tract for their new home, and a Canadian agent, who was preparing to remove a large delegation from the Provinces. At every point there were teeming suggestions of a country able to sustain a thronged and prosperous population, and already striking pooofs of growth were demonstrated at different localities. Sauk Center, Stearns County, Minn., has to-day a population of from 2,000 to 3,000, where there were only two or three houses two years ago. A family of characteristic American nomads were found at Detroit Lake, in Becker County. An aged woman in the family began her life in Lebanon, N. H., and thence her removals were to New-York State, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, making her home in each, and removing from each successively to newer fields. She likes her present location the best of all, and in honor of it has recently found her whitened locks resume the color of her early days. The family are loyal to the flag, and on the Fourth of July went forty-five miles to Otter Tail Lake to a celebration, joined in by a few families.

Such highly favorable reports as those brought by the parties above referred to, will, it is morally certain, secure the early commencement of the great work which so intimately concerns the material welfare of our city and State.

The Pacific Railroad and the Telegraph.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 13.

We have it on good authority that ever since the completion of the railway the receipts of the Telegraph Company have fallen off to one-fourth. The reason is, that by mail an answer can now be got from New-York in fourteen days, or by using the telegraph for one transmission, in seven days. Before the railroad was completed answers to letters could not be received by steamer inside of forty-two days, and if a steamer should be missed, inside of sixty-three days. Under the circumstances, the prospects of the establishment of another line are not considered at present to be very flattering. It takes $200 a mile in coin to build a telegraph, independent altogether of the expense of constructing stations. No way business is any longer attainable, for the reason that all is now monopolized by the railroad companies. All the intermediate stations have to be maintained solely for the business at both termini.

Disappearance of Whisky Under Seizure in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Aug. 20.

About ten days ago the United States authorities seized the distillery and the paraphernalia attached thereto of George Mountjoy, situated on Charlotte-street, near Beaver, for alleged violation of the Internal Revenue laws. On the list of seizure were thirty-three barrels of whisky, which were locked up in the cistern-room. Over this, as well as the other property, a watchman was placed. His duty required his presence at the place constantly. However, he was away on Tuesday evening, and on examining the place on Wednesday the thirty-three barrels, containing over 1,300 gallons of whisky, had disappeared. How and by what means it is not known, but the authorities are said to be actively engaged in investigating the matter. A rumor has been given credence that the watchman was presented with a small sum of money for the purpose of treating his friends, and while away on that errand, it is alleged, drays were driven to the distillery and the whisky taken away.

The Demand for Coin in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 13.

The ebb and flow of coin, in obedience to the exigencies of trade, apply the natural corrective to any disposition in the community to overtrading, and this is what has been the case in this city. The customs duties of the past month show larger importations of goods than perhaps ever before in the month of July, and Eastern goods have been by no means "backward in coming forward." The result has been an active demand for money (coin) at a time when the mines had given less than their usual quantity, and the markets feel the drain. The coin goes out by many channels, largely for the purchase of grain in the interior, but chiefly for the payment of duties, to be locked up in the Custom-house. That respectable institution now holds $11,500,000 coin, collected from the merchants of this city. This is a very aggravating matter of contemplation at a moment when the business of every man in the city is cramped for want of coin.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 22, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is now stated that Mr. GLADSTONE has entirely recovered his health.

The well-known THOMAS HUGHES has been appointed referee by the Oxonians and Harvards—it is said at the special desire of the latter.

At a scull race, yesterday, KELLY beat SADLER for the championship of the Thames.

More Carlists in Spain have been captured, and it is stated in the Madrid dispatch that, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, the Carlist rebellion is ended.

GENERAL.

Late news from Central and South America is received by the arrival of the *Arizona*, from Aspinwall Aug. 13. The elections have taken place in the States of Colombia, but the result is not yet known. Twenty-one persons have been drowned in the River Maullin Chili, by the capsizing of a sloop. Valuable coal mines have been discovered in the district of Copacabana, Bolivia. The Republic of Ecuador was in a state of anarchy. On the 19th ult., two citizens were publicly shot for political offences.

At Long Branch yesterday, CHARLES E. LOEW, County Clerk, in behalf of the guests of the Mansion House, presented a gold chronometer watch to AUGUSTUS HECKLER, for perilous services at the late fire in the hotel stables and outbuildings.

The Massachusetts State Republican Convention, for nominating State officers, will be held at Worcester Sept. 22.

The second annual reunion of the surviving members of the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, many of whom are resident in New-York, will take place at the Savin Rock House, West Haven, Conn., on Friday next.

The marriage of Commodore VANDERBILT to the daughter of ROBERT L. CRAWFORD, of Mobile, Ala., at London, Canada, is announced. The wedding party reached Syracuse yesterday, having made the journey in a directors' car.

The manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., have concluded to run their factories but three days in the week at present. This will put over 500,000 spindles on half-time.

The Governor-General of Canada, at a banquet given in his honor at Halifax on Friday evening, complained that his Quebec speech had been misquoted. He had spoken of a change of allegiance, thereby contemplating different relations with England, but not of severance. This idea never occurred to him.

Two negroes, calling themselves CHARLES BROWN and JACOB MERRIMAN, who recently committed an outrage on a young lady on the line of the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad, were taken from the jail at Alexandria by a party of armed men and lynched. The jailer was forced to surrender the keys of the cell, and was locked up in his own room.

The Labor Congress closed its sessions in Philadelphia yesterday. RICHARD TREVELLICK was elected President for the ensuing year, and it was voted to hold the next Congress in Cincinnati on the third Monday in August, 1870.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says that 500 Chinese will shortly be sent to St. Joseph, whence they will be distributed to various points. Agencies will be established at St. Joseph, St. Louis and Springfield, Mo.

At Boston, the case of DANIEL S. CURTIS against JOSEPH M. CHURCHILL for an assault in a railroad car, resulted yesterday in the sentence of the defendant to two months' imprisonment. Both the parties occupy respectable social and business positions.

President GRANT has accepted an invitation from Governor STEARNS, of New-Hampshire, to visit Concord. Colonel M. W. TAPPAN, Chief of the Governor's staff, left for Newport yesterday morning, to arrange definitely the day of the visit, which will be some time this week.

The Schuetzenfest commences at Baltimore to-morrow, and continues four days.

The Erie and Hudson River Railway Companies have concluded to desist from competition for Western or through freight, and to return to a higher rate of prices. The compromise between them takes effect to-morrow.

Letters have been received from Major POWELL which bring authentic dates from his Colorado expedition down to the 23d of June. These are of a later date than that affixed to the reported catastrophe to the expedition.

Great preparations are making in Japan for the reception of the Duke of EDINBURGH, now on his way to Yokohama. He is to be given quarters in the Tycoon's old palace in Yeddo, which is being fitted up in gorgeous style; and horses and carriages for his use have been ordered from China.

WELDEN & HUGHES' bleaching establishment at Frankford, Penn., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $25,000. The firemen were unable to do anything, the Frankford Creek having dwindled into a mud puddle.

Pier No. 27 East River was yesterday afternoon the scene of a bloody tragedy in which JOHN HARRISON, a junk dealer of No. 157 South-street, and DELIA ADAMS, a little girl, were fatally wounded by pistol shots fired by Captain SAMUEL FOSS, of the ship *Pacific*, recently arrived from Liverpool. The affray commenced by Captain FOSS beating a dock thief named MARY O'TOOLE, whom he had caught stealing lime from a bag just unloaded from his vessel. HARRISON came to the rescue of the woman and attacked Captain FOSS, when he drew a pistol and fired several shots, with the result above stated.

The corner-stone of the new American Methodist Episcopal Zion Church will be laid this afternoon at 2 o'clock with appropriate ceremonies, in Monmouth-street, near South First-street, in Jersey City.

A boy named PETER CONES, 16 years of age, who had been in the employ of a farmer named WANDLING, at Hampton Junction, committed suicide a day or two ago by hanging himself from a rafter in the barn of his employer. He had been for some time suffering from brain fever.

A woman, apparently 70 years of age, was almost instantly killed on Friday afternoon by being struck by the locomotive of the 5 o'clock Morristown express for New-York. She was walking on the track at the time of the accident. Yesterday morning Dr. DODD, the county physician, on examining the remains, discovered papers which led him to suppose that her name was FRANCES CLEARY.

A small boat containing two men was upset in the Lower Bay, on the edge of the West Bank, yesterday afternoon, during a squall. The men were fortunately rescued by the steamer *Magenta*, which was passing at the time.

The arrests made by the Police in this City during the past week were as follows: Saturday, 291; Sunday, 184; Monday, 274; Tuesday, 244; Wednesday, 291; Thursday, 271; Friday, 246—total, 1,801.

The Brooklyn Police made 420 arrests last week.

A few persons—few, considering the excessive heat of the weather—were yesterday prostrated by sun-stroke in Newark. LEWIS BUSH, a printer engaged in the *Advertiser* office, was one of these. ADOLPH BRAND, a German, residing at No. 13 Stanton-street, in this city, was the second. Neither of these persons were dangerously affected. WILLIAM SMITH, an ice-wagon driver, who was also stricken, was more unfortunate. He lies in a very prevarious condition.

But five innings were played yesterday between the Atlantics and Keystones at the Capitoline grounds, owing to the rain stopping the game. The score at that stage stood 34 to 2 in favor of the Atlantics.

Frauds at the Ballot-Box—"Repeaters."

"Repeaters" are in this City a mighty auxiliary of the Democratic organization. They determine the fate of candidates, and are a never-failing source of victory. Governor and Sheriff and Judges are indebted to them for an official existence. To them the party owes the excess of 25,000 votes over the number of registered voters at the last election. And upon their continued availability the party must always depend.

Veritable ruffians are these "repeaters." They are the scum of the community—the thieves and Thugs of a City in which the machinery of law is controlled by those who defy its mandates. And their political function is notorious. The Democratic managers organize them for action on the eve of every election. They are mustered in gangs of fifteen or twenty under adroit and daring leaders, and their business is to "vote early and often," and ever the Democratic ticket.

There was a time when the operation of repeating fraudulent votes was conducted with a certain semblance of secrecy. The result was undeniable; the process was disguised and denied. That stage of mock-modesty is left behind. Disguise is discarded, and the gangs of "repeaters" go about their business as though it were a recognized incident of election manœuvering. Not a Democratic journal has ventured to deny the prevalence of the practice last November, though but one has had honesty enough to denounce it and demand its punishment.

Impunity is meanwhile easily secured. Either the "repeaters" vote under the names of citizens who have not voted, or are themselves registered many times under different names. They may be arrested, but what then? They may be conveyed to Police Headquarters, but who cares? The scoundrels know well that they have friends at Court. Lawyers and partisan Judges are ready for the occasion. Democratic agents are at hand with blank writs of *habeas corpus*; Democratic Deputy Sheriffs are waiting to serve them; Democratic Judges hold open Court purposely to receive them, and to turn them loose to finish the day's contract. If the Police take them before petty Magistrates, the method is still more summary. They are at once discharged. The single Democratic journal which is troubled with a conscience confesses that "instances have been known where men who were thus arrested were back at the polling booth within an hour, voting away as energetically as ever." For are not these "repeaters" masters rather than slaves of their party—the creators of its Magistrates and Judges, and the main reliance of its managers?

Are the Democrats, then, wholly to blame? Is this "repeating" contrivance one which the Republicans are unable to check, and the operations of which they cannot in any degree counteract? Truth compels a negative answer. The system thrives simply because Republicans occupying prominent positions sell themselves and their influence to Tammany, and render it good service in every election.

The Registry law, effectively administered provides an adequate remedy. If only those were allowed on the lists who are legally entitled to vote, and if only those were allowed to vote who are legally registered, the business of "repeaters" would come to an end. But the law is not effectively administered. And in bad hands it aggravates the evil instead of providing a cure.

The allegation that the Republicans "have control of the Police Board and could appoint Canvassers and Inspectors if they chose," is incorrect. The Board is equally divided, politically, and each party is also entitled to nominate one-half of the Inspectors and Canvassers. The result in regard both to registration and voting therefore depends upon the integrity with which these nominations are made. Of course the Democrats, who organize and employ the "repeaters," recommend to the Police Board persons suited to the exigency. The Democratic Inspectors and Canvassers are naturally all right on the "repeating" question. The Republican managers, on the contrary are animated by no such party zeal. Faction and strife have done their work among them. Demoralization and corruption render them lax and indifferent precisely where they should be firm and vigilant. Either they sold out their influence to Tammany and connived at fraudulent registration, or were so remiss in the performance of their duties that in spite of them wholesale frauds were committed in nearly every voting precinct of the City. Registration accomplished, the rest was easy. With lists of the false names in their hands, the Democrats had little difficulty, on election day, in utilizing the "repeaters." The men who were relied upon to guard the integrity of the ballot-box and watch over the interests of the Republican Party scarcely feigned an effort to prevent or punish the consummation of the frauds.

The responsibility for this negligence and wrong-doing on the part of Republicans is fixed and clear. The "regular Committee," which asserts its right to manage the party here, cannot escape accountability for the mismanagement of registration and subsequently at the polls. If capable and trustworthy men were not chosen to act for the party, that Committee must bear the blame. If the work of the "repeaters" was simple and easy, it was because the Committee who have charge of Republican interests failed to do their duty. Whether the circumstance is attributable to weakness or rascality—whether the "regular Committee" is incompetent, as some allege, or corrupt, as many believe—is a question in no manner affecting the essential fact.

Before the crime of fraudulent voting can be punished as surely and severely as it should be, there must be a reform of the judicial system. Prosecuting officers, Magistrates and Judges, who are the creatures of a system which depends for its continuance upon Democratic ascendency, may be expected to look upon "repeaters" with a lenient eye, It is not in the partisan nature to be indifferent to partisan success.

For so much of the evil as pertains to the ballot box, however, it is in the power of Republicans to provide an adequate remedy. They have but to set aside an authority which is exercised to their detriment, and to facilitate the formation of an organization which shall reflect the character and intelligence of the party. If they want the repeating process to go on in behalf of the Democracy, they will wink at any bargain which a "regular committee" may enter into with Tammany. If they really want greater purity at the ballot box, they may secure it by bestirring themselves in advance of the Convention.

Boat Racing on the Thames.

The approaching contest between the Harvard and Oxford crews lends an interest to the records of past races over the same course. It is almost unnecoessary to say that the time in which a match is decided is chiefly affected by the state of wind and tide. In some years the race between Oxford and Cambridge has been rowed in the midst of rough and boisterous weather, and on one or two occasions a heavy snow-storm made the work of the crews extremely difficult, and even dangerous. Then, again, the impediments caused by barges and steamboats have often impeded the exertions of the rowers. Ten years ago the Cambridge boat was swamped, and the crew with difficulty rescued from the water. It is almost impossible to keep the steamboats back—this very year one of them, with Prince ARTHUR on board, drew up across the stream in front of the Oxford and Cambridge boats, and refused to move, until both crews threatened to postpone the race. On the forthcoming contest great efforts, it is said, will be made to keep the course clear. But the Thames is a public highway, as much as any road on dry land, and much must be left to the good-feeling of "barges" and others—classes not notorious for chivalrous sentiments.

We are enabled to lay before our readers a complete record of all the matches which have taken place between Oxford and Cambridge. This will enable them to compare and test the time made by the Harvard crew in their practice. The distance, as we stated the other day, is four miles and a half:

Y'r.	Winner.	Course.	Time. m. s.	Won by.
1829..	Oxford.	Henley.	14 30	M'ny l'gths.
1836..	Cam'ge.	Westm'r to Putney.	36	1 minute.
1839..	Cam'ge.	Westm'r to Putney.	31	1m. 45s.
1840..	Cam'ge.	Westm'r to Putney.	29 30	¾ of a l'gth.
1841..	Cam'ge.	Westm'r to Putney.	32 30	1m. 4s.
1842..	Oxford.	Westm'r to Putney.	30 45	13 seconds.
1845..	Cam'ge.	Putney to Mortlake.	23 30	30 seconds.
1846..	Cam'ge.	Mortlake to Putney.	21 5	2 lengths.
1849..	Cam'ge.	Putney to Mortlake.	22	M'ny l'gths.
—..	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	A foul.	
1852..	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	21 36	27 seconds.
1854..	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	25 29	11 strokes.
1856..	Cam'ge.	Mortlake to Putney.	25 30	Half a l'gth.
1857..	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	22 50	35 seconds.
1858..	Cam'ge.	Putney to Mortlake.	21 23	22 seconds.
1859..	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	24 30	Camb. sank
1860..	Cam'ge.	Putney to Mortlake.	26	A length.
1861..	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	23 27	48 seconds.
1862..	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	24 40	30 seconds.
1863..	Oxford.	Mortlake to Putney.	23 5	42 seconds.
1864..	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	21 48	23 seconds.
1865..	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	21 23	13 seconds.
1866..	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	25 48	15 seconds.
1867..	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	22 39	Half a l'gth.
1868..	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	20	
1869..	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	20 6½	Four l'gths.

Prince Arthur's Visit to Canada.

Another son of Queen VICTORIA is about to enter upon the active duties of life. The phrase means far less in the case of a royal personage than in that of any one less favored by fortune, for the road which most of us find beset with difficulties is carefully smoothed beneath the feet of a Prince. The lesser misfortunes and vicissitudes of life need never cause him disquietude. He cannot, indeed, be shielded from the sorrows and bereavements which soften or darken the spirit as years roll on, and bring most men to realize at some period or other that they are in truth walking in a vain shadow. But Princes are exempt from a thousand ills which haunt the steps of others from the cradle to the grave. They are fenced off from the commoner kind of disappointments. The wear and tear of "getting on in life" they never experience. Their place is made ready for them from year to year, and the people among whom they live are generally cordially desirous to promote their happiness. A Prince need never be without friends, and most of the troubles which he is likely to experience are those which he brings down upon himself. Thus it has been with other members of Prince ARTHUR's family in byegone times, and thus it will fall out again, human nature not having undergone any material modifications since the days when "GEORGE P." took particular pains to supply the world with a fresh scandal every morning.

A younger member of the British Royal family must be either a soldier or a sailor, and in these days it is absolutely essential that he should go through the form, at least of a practical training for his duties. Prince ALFRED was sent to sea as a midshipman, and by a merciful dispensation he rose in the service until he was deemed fit to command a vessel of his own. It is generally understood that the young gentleman acquired great proficiency at cards while at sea, and if this accomplishment does not necessarily involve a thorough knowledge of the art of navigation, there is luckily always a Lieutenant on board Prince ALFRED's ship who is capable of taking an observation and keeping the vessel on her course. We never heard that the "Sailor King" himself, WILLIAM the Fourth, was expected to do the head-work of a "skipper." Prince ALFRED may reasonably shelter himself behind this illustrious example. As for the elder brother of the family, we may, without being accused of disrespect, venture to remark that as he increases in years there is no evidence that he has laid up a proportionate store of wisdom. Great genius has not yet conspicuously developed itself in any descendant of the House of Hanover, and many persons maintain that it would be a misfortune to have a really able man as King of England. He would take too great an interest in politics to preserve a strict neutrality. We may heartily congratulate the English people upon the possession of a Prince of WALES who is never likely to cause them the least uneasiness on this score. His intellectual gifts will probably not prove a serious embarrassment to future administrations. He has, it is true, risen to very high rank in the army. But great as his position may be, his needs are greater, and even a Prince of Wales finds no pleasure in contriving artifices for appeasing the impatience of creditors and for getting rid of noisy duns.

Prince ARTHUR has yet to create these annoyances, to say nothing of others which exercise a still greater influence on a man's destiny. If we were courtiers we should of course refrain from making this remark, and say at once that the young Prince about to land in North America was certain to be ever wise, virtuous and happy. But predictions of this kind are so seldom justified by events that we are deterred from uttering them. Prince ARTHUR has the example of his father before him, but it is not always the self-denying course of a father like Prince ALBERT which recommends itself to the Princelings set loose upon the world. This royal youth was a child when his father died, and since then two of his brothers have shown him that, to all outward appearance, it pays quite as well to worship pleasure as to follow duty. People, as a rule, only expect Princes to enjoy themselves in their own way. The Prince of WALES has *his* particular way—it is not the same as his dead father's, but it suits his disposition perfectly, and it satisfies the boon companions who surround him. If we could be guilty of so much irreverence and presumption as to offer advice to a live Prince, we should counsel Prince ARTHUR to try some different road from that pursued so steadfastly by his elder brother. He, at least, is setting forth into the world with the pages of his life clear and fresh before him. We can scarcely pretend that the people of England expect very much from him. For that very reason he may easily achieve for himself a place in their estimation which his brothers who have had the start of him failed to gain, and perhaps did not even covet. A garrison life in the colonies does not always tend to raise the moral character, or to expand the faculties, and when Prince ARTHUR joins the Rifle Brigade at Montreal he will find that it is not so easy as it seems to keep out of temptation. He told his fellow-students at Woolwich recently that it had always been his highest ambition to serve in the army. There will not be much for him to do in Canada, and we trust he will never be placed in the trying circumstances amid which his respected kinsman, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, found himself one foggy morning at Inkermann. The Canadians think he may possibly become their King, but England, although blessed with numerous Princes, still takes too much care of them to place them in insecure positions. Prince ARTHUR is of course designed for high promotion; and no matter what his talents or character may happen to be, his lot will prove just the same. He is thus placed beyond reach of the stimulus which brings out the best qualities of ordinary men, but on the other hand he is perhaps saved from some anxious days and sleepless nights. We, of course, hope that he will profit by his visit to this continent, even to so singular a part of it as Canada, and we trust that if he looks around for an "example" to follow—which Princes and Potentates seldom do—he will select his father rather than any other member of his family.

A New Crusade Needed.

The organ-grinding nuisance, which was once pretty effectually checked, is becoming serious again. Once, we repeat, our indignant communities rose in wrath, enacted ordinances against the peddlers of mechanical street-music, had them enforced by the Police, and universal relief followed. But gradually the nuisance has stolen back from its expulsion, having taken such a guise that charity forbears to interfere—the musician is a feeble old man; or, a woman with a babe on her arm; or, a volunteer soldier, with empty coat-sleeve, and dressed in the army blue. Patriotism and philanthropy are not deaf to these appeals, and, with many misgivings, we suffer the reappearance of the detestable instrument, and, perhaps, even in our weakness contribute to its spread and support. The consequence is that the hand-organ business is again flourishing, and the ears of the sick, the nervous, the busy and the tired are tortured as of old.

It is clear that a second crusade should be preached against the organ-grinders. For, after all, the question is not one of comfort against charity, with a selfish choice of comfort, but one of charity to the sick and weary against mendicancy. Few street nuisances are so exasperating as the ordinary barrel-organ. Occasionally, it is true, we hear an organ which, despite its aggravating mechanism, has a pleasing *repertoire* of tunes—at least, when heard *once*; but this is exceptional good fortune, the general run of street-organs being of the most doleful, whining, aggravating, ear-piercing, evil-spirit stirring sort. *Punch's* pictures of the organ-grinder who "never moved on under a shilling" were very amusing; but JOHN LEECH's belief that he was actually worried to his grave by street-organs is more serious. We have known an invalid reduced to a dangerous nervous condition simply by hearing during an hour, at a critical point in the fever, the strains of a hand-organ, more than a block distant, and beyond appeal by the attendant. There is, indeed, a merciless perseverance in the hand-organ, which causes the real charity to lie in its suppression, not its protection. There is madness in its method. Some time since we heard the children of a great public school singing, with fresh voices, a "plea for the organ-grinder," composed and set to music by some over-sentimental philanthropist. "Through the city, hear the ditty of the organ-grinder go," went on this performance, in organ-grinding style, teaching the young idea to encourage the street-nuisance. For ourselves, we protest against such a perversion of juvenile morals, and would almost rather hear sung Dr. HOLME's famous poem, directed against this civic nuisance. The Police should see to it hereafter, that "the noise of the grinding is low;" and they should learn a lesson from the sensible relief of any neighborhood, when, after a ten minutes' infliction of the organ, "silence, like a poultice, comes to heal the blows of sound."

Petroleum, and How to Handle It.

A correspondent calls our attention to the imperfect security against the dangers incident to the handling of this property, and thinks he can suggest the remedy. He says: "Some of our prominent merchants and shippers have held one or two meetings for the purpose of finding out whether it would not be more to their interest to have the oil they handle weighed, instead of gauged; but to find the proper means to guard against their getting an inferior and less safe oil than they bargain for, they have not taken any steps. To be sure, there are the New-York inspectors, whose certificates have thus far been trusted implicitly, but it would not be difficult to show that it requires a different style of men than are engaged upon that work to properly examine oils, to say nothing of the ridiculously inadequate instruments which they use.

If the merchants and exporters and insurance companies, instead of trying to ameliorate matters which in themselves do not require an improvement, for the reason that the present method is good enough in the hands of an experienced, well-instructed and honest gauger, will insist upon having the examination and inspection of all oils coming to this market for any purpose whatever controlled properly; if they will insist that the certificates presented shall be issued by men who deal with the articles before them in a scientific way, examination of petroleum and its products being impossible without a knowledge of chemistry and natural philosophy, or instruments constructed upon scientific principles, the desired changes would soon be effected."

Our correspondent also suggests that fire insurance companies should make it a condition of every application for insurance on oils that it "be accompanied by thoroughly reliable and approved certificates. Here is a large and remunerative field of labor open for parties scientifically educated, to discover the most suitable means of testing oils, and inventing proper and reliable instruments for the purpose."

The British emigration returns for July show that the emigration from the Mersey for the month was still "largely in excess of the average." The total number of passengers leaving the port of Liverpool was 15,760, of whom 11,787 were bound for the United States, 2,901 for Canada, and only 1,072 for other countries. The proportion of English-born emigrants, too, was unusually large, amounting to nearly half of the entire number. Of course the Irish emigrants taken on board at Queenstown are not included, but still the actual number of English—6,835—is significant. It shows that the stagnation of trade and the ever-increasing pressure of over-population have at length brought about the long-delayed rush of emigration from England, which alone can relieve English pauperism and raise the market value of labor to a fair standard. The movement is healthful for England, and advantageous to us—especially as from all we can learn the class now beginning to emigrate consists of men possessed of qualifications for skilled labor, likely to push forward boldly to the West, and not without a certain amount of political education.

The refusal of the Austrian Premier to be catechised by Prussia the other day, about the transactions of an Austrian parliamentary committee, recalls the answer given by General JACKSON through EDWARD LIVINGSTON to the complaints made by the French Government of some action of Congress in reference to certain indemnity claims which Mr. LIVINGSTON was then pressing France for payment. The President declined to have any discussion with the French Government about anything said or done in Congress until it had by the joint action of the Executive become the act of the Government. This was new doctrine then, but now it is the recognized polity of the civilized world.

FOREIGN WAIFS.

The mortality in the Austrian army is greater than that of any other European force, excepting the Russian, which, on account of the immense extent of the Muscovite empire, and the severe climes to which the soldiers are exposed, is considerably above the continental average. In the Austrian service, of every 1,000 men 280 die annually, or nearly double the number of deaths that take place among English troops within the same period, viz., 150 per 1,000. The military hospital system is a very defective one, and is to undergo a thorough and searching reform.

The great ship-canal which is to connect Amsterdam with the North Sea, at a cost of 27,000,000 guilders, is now once more in progress, the Government of the Netherlands having relieved the contractors of certain difficulties which for a time hindered the work. The canal will be about fifteen miles in length. The opening of the new port as a harbor of refuge will be a boon to all the mariners who navigate the North Sea.

A thermometer which has been kept for seventy-five years in the vaults of the Paris Observatory, at a depth of ninety-one feet below the surface, has not varied more than half a degree during the entire interval.

A son of the late pugilistic TOM SAYERS has made his *début* in London as a comic singer. He sings a song recounting his father's fistic engagements, and points with a natural pride to the drawers he has on, stating that they were worn by his father when he fought with HEENAN in 1860. The sight of this interesting relic has a magnetic influence on the audience, who greet the drawers with loud cheers.

A vast lyrical theatre is to be constructed on one of the finest boulevards of Paris, and will contain 4,000 spectators. In order to make it a success, the price of admission will be for certain parts of the house only one franc. The inauguration will take place on Jan. 1, 1870.

The Grand Duke of Baden, whose chest is delicate, has been ordered to the South, after a consultation of physicians. During his absence there will be a regency.

In Brussels boxes have been put up in various parts of the city for the reception of telegraph letters, which are duly stamped and collected at frequent intervals, taken to the station, and telegraphed off.

M. CROMBEZ, of Tournai, in Belgium, has recently had constructed in England an ocean steamer of the magnificent proportions of 24 feet long by 6 wide. She has a little steam-engine on board, with a boiler the size of a tea-kettle, and machinery that might be put in the pocket of a great-coat. The miniature thing is said to be an excellent sea boat, and ran with wonderful speed from Cowes to Dover and thence across to Ostend. She is destined for coasting on the Belgian coast.

Mr. DICKENS announces that he will resume his readings in January next.

Excursions to the Holy Land are in vogue among the Parisians. Within a couple of years "caravans" have been carried there, fed and lodged there, and brought back for a fixed sum per head. A new "caravan" was announced to leave Paris this month. These expeditions are in the hands of a set of Franciscan monks, who have a monastery in Paris, and who claim to have the guardianship of some of the Holy Places in and about Jerusalem.

The Countess KISSELEFF, a well-known visitor at the Kursaal of Hombourg, had made a resolution not to play, although she frequented the gaming-tables. A player having told her that zero had won twice running, she placed ten louis on the lucky zero, which won a third time. The Countess pocketed £350 and exclaimed, "Yet they wish me to renounce play!"

A Spaniard who recently won 300,000 francs at Spa, has since been kept under lock and key by his wife, who is determined not to give him any opportunity to spend his money.

INCIDENTALS.

Senators YATES and SUMNER, JOSEPH MEDILL, of the Chicago *Tribune*, Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, of Mobile, and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE have been invited to address the National Capital Convention in St. Louis. President GRANT and Vice-President COLFAX have been invited to be present, and the Governors of all the States and Territories have been requested to send delegates.

The New-Haven *Journal* says that the suit which the New-Haven Steam Transportation Company brought against the New-Haven Steamboat Company, to recover damages for the loss of the steamer *Northampton* by collision, last Fall, has been withdrawn without costs to the defendants.

The Perry Monument Association propose a grand meeting at Put-in-Bay on the 10th of September, the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie, the primary object of which is to raise additional funds for the monument. One of the survivors of the battle will deliver an oration.

A curiously-composed group has just been photographed at White Sulphur Springs. It consists of General R. E. Lee, Mr. Peabody, Generals Wise, Beauregard, Gary, Connor, Lilly, Lawton and Magruder, and Messrs. Brent, W. W. Corcoran, James Lyons and Blacque Bey. Mr. PEABODY is the central figure, and immediately on his right is seated General LEE.

RAPHAEL SEMMES, of rebel pirate notoriety, has published a three-column letter in a Mobile paper in relation to a local quarrel about school matters. His object is to defend himself against charges of being "bribed to do the dirty work of carpet baggers and scalawags."

General JOHN A. LOGAN, in a speech at Carbondale, Ill., on the 16th inst., urged upon his Republican hearers the duty of electing Republican delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, and showed how the Democrats are endeavoring to secure control of it.

Mr PEABODY's gift to General LEE's College is referred to in warm terms of gratitude by the Virginia papers. The Lynchburg *Virginian* says it is not so much the money which he has given, as the animus that has been indicated by the gift, that has endeared him to the Southern people, and it thinks that if the Northern people would give of their abundance such substantial evidence of their kindness toward the people of the South as Mr. PEABODY has given, much of that resentment of which they are ever ready to complain, would disappear.

The unenviable notoriety which St. Louis has gained for furnishing facilities for prize fighting, is attracting the attention of the local Press. The *Republican* says that the perfect impunity with which these outrages against decency are practiced there is a disgrace to St. Louis and Missouri, and it calls for a law to "put a stop to this impudent barbarism," if none exists now.

A trader in Springfield, Mass., a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, has sent to his "dear brother," the Secretary, some circulars advertising communion wine, requesting him to distribute them among the members, and to post a placard accompanying them in the rooms of the Association.

It is reported that several mills in Rhode Island that manufacture print cloths will suspend operations until the new crop of cotton comes into market. At Fall River, Mass., the mills producing this cloth will soon run on "short time."

The Springfield *Republican* calls for a new temperance reform. It says the attempt to carry on the cause by political and legal machinery is a lamentable failure, and it asks ministers to preach, teachers to teach, and all good people to labor in behalf of it.

There is discord in the Democratic camp in Wisconsin. For twenty-eight years the State Convention has been held in Madison. H. L. PALMER, Chairman of the State Committee, has recently been endeavoring to have the Convention held this year in Milwaukee, and other members of the Committee, indignant at his action, which was taken without consultation with them, tendered their resignations. Some sharp correspondence passed between the parties, and there is much hard feeling in the party in consequence.

The Massachusetts State Labor Reform Convention is to be held in Boston on Wednesday and Thursday next. The Democratic State Convention is to be held in Worcester on Wednesday.

Collector CRANE, of the Fifth District of North Carolina, has seized $50,000 worth of tobacco during the past ten days for alleged violations of the Revenue laws.

FRED. DOUGLASS accepted an invitation to be present at the emancipation celebration in Frederick, Md., but some unauthorized person telegraphed him not to come. How this shameful fraud upon him affected him is shown in a letter in which he says: "The man guilty of it deserves more lashes than I would like to see laid upon the back of a pickpocket, highway robber or horse thief. The mean creature, whoever he may be, should be blistered with execration."

The Massachusetts advocates of the Prohibitory Liquor law find in the Boston *Post* their most outspoken and embittered opponent. In yesterday's issue it said that if ever an association of tyrants and bigots, of fanatics and haters of their kind, of ungovernable and passionate men, improved the opportunity to warn others against trusting them with power, the State Temperance Alliance made the very most of the chance they enjoyed on Tuesday.

A convict in the Maryland Penitentiary, who has three years to serve as a cattle thief, has fallen heir to $80,000 by the death of a relative in Ohio, and some very disinterested persons are endeavoring to procure his pardon.

End of the Cheap Freight War.

A compromise has been effected between the Erie and Hudson River Railway Companies in regard to the tariff on "through" or Western freight. For some time past the two rival railroads have endeavored to establish a monopoly in the freight business, fiercely competing in the rate of prices. At the time the war commenced the uniform rates of transportation to Chicago and the West were, per one hundred pounds, from $1 88 to $1 60 for first and second class freight, $1 27 for third class, 82c. for fourth class, and 85c. for special. These prices became greatly reduced, so much so that the Blue line on the Hudson River Railroad, contracted to carry freight at 25 cents per cwt., which is the latest current rate. While the war lasted, large car-loads of freight were forwarded daily. According to the compromise, the competition closes on and after to-day, when the companies will return to higher and more remunerative rates. The benefits derived by the temporary reduction were six of one to half a dozen of another.

OHIO POLITICS.

Mr. Pendleton's Acceptance of the Democratic Nomination for Governor.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1869.

Hon. George H. Pendleton:

DEAR SIR: You have been unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declination of General W. S. ROSECRANS for reasons personal to himself and complimentary to the Democracy. We are deputed by the Democratic State Central Committee to request your acceptance, well aware as we are that no nomination could receive so earnest and cordial an indorsement from the Democratic and Conservative people of this State, or inspire them with such confidence of success. We well understand that you fully accord with the principles enunciated by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio assembled on the 7th of July, and we know that no more able or acceptable exponent of these principles could be named. Awaiting your response, and with sincere pleasure in communicating to you the emphatic wish of the Democracy, we remain, sincerely yours,

E. F. BINGHAM,
H. H. DODGE,
A. S. RAMSEY,
DAVID TARBELL,
E. V. BROOKFIELD,
Committee.

MR. PENDLETON'S REPLY.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Aug. 15, 1869.

Messrs. E. F. Bingham, H. H. Dodge, David Tarbell, A. S. Ramsey, E. V. Brookfield, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I have received, by the hand of the Chairman, your letter notifying me formally of my nomination, by the Democratic State Central Committee, as a candidate for the office of Governor, to supply the vacancy caused by the declination of General ROSECRANS. I repeat to you what I said to the Committee by telegraph, that if it was their unanimous opinion, notwithstanding my views and wishes, that I ought to accept the nomination, I would consider their request as an imperative command to make the canvass, and I would do so to the best of my ability.

I presume it is well known to all who take an interest in these matters, that I did not desire this nomination. I appreciated fully its importance; I recognized the dignity of the high office; I believed your nominee would be elected, but my health impaired by an accident—my occupations and my plan of life for the present combined to prevent my desiring it.

The nomination of General ROSECRANS commanded my cordial and zealous support. When he declined, because he had removed from the State, I was anxious for the nomination of a wise and accomplished gentleman, an eminent jurist and statesman—Judge RANNEY—or of a gallant and patriotic soldier—General MCCOOK—or of one of the other distinguished gentlemen who had been voted for in the Convention; but when they all declined, and the Committee with entire unanimity, and with their concurrence, tendered me the nomination, and with great urgency claimed my services, I felt that I had no alternative but to accede to their wishes—I felt that my personal convenience must be held for nothing in the presence of the demands of that great and patriotic party which had so often and so signally honored me with its confidence.

In this spirit I accepted the nomination, and will do whatever I in truth and honor may, to secure the election.

I will not now discuss the questions which divide the parties. In due time I trust to be so far recovered as to be able to take part in the great debate.

Governor HAYES, in his speech at Wilmington, forgot to allude to the Fifteenth Amendment, and his views on that important question.

In discussing the finances, he said, we are "in the midst of profound peace. Yet money is scarce and business depressed." He might have added employment is difficult to be obtained—that labor is badly rewarded—that industrial pursuits are all hampered—that enterprising men engaged in business are standing on the very verge of bankruptcy—that interest is enormously high—that the tariff is most oppressive—that the internal taxation is most unequal, unjust and onerous—that dead capital is exempted and active capital and labor are weighed down; and, warming with the picture, he might also have said that for eight years the Republican Party had been in absolute possession of the Government; that a Republican Secretary of the Treasury has now control of the money market of the country; and that he uses his power only still further to contract the currency, to increase the "hard times" and to buy over-due bonds at $120, which by the law he is entitled to pay at par; thereby taking $20 for every $100 from the taxpayer and giving it to the bondholder.

The farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, will ask why these thing are so? What is the cause? What is the remedy? They are important questions this Fall. They touch us all, Democrats and Republicans alike. They rise above the domain of mere partisan politics, and should be considered with the calmest reason, the purest motives, and the best judgment.

In this spirit I shall discuss them so soon as I shall be able to take part with my friends in the activity of the canvass. Of the result in October we need have no fears. I am, very respectfully, GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

Admiral Farragut's Speech at Vallejo.

The Vallejo (Cal.) *Chronicle*, of Aug. 5, gives the following as the true version of the Admiral's speech on the occasion of his late reception there:

GENTLEMEN: I did not anticipate a reception of this character, but confess I am not disappointed at this renewal of old friendships, not tarnished, I hope, by my action since I left you eleven years ago. Of the national matters of which you speak, I have, I know, done my duty. Thrown upon a whirlwind of startling events, it has been so that I have been sometimes railroad-like, sometimes meteor-like, flashed from one extraordinary scene of excitement to another, so intense of purpose, so overwhelming in success or failure, that language fails me to present to you, my friends, any description of what the mind endures under such pressure. The fiat of the Almighty is seen in the result. The lull now produces an inexplicable sensation of the past. I shall be happy, very much so, to spend with my family some short time among you, and get a good rest.

The University of Michigan—Retirement of President Haven.

The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan met at Ann Arbor on Wednesday, and elected HENRY S. FRIEZE, Professor of Latin, acting President, in place of Rev. Dr. E. O. HAVEN, resigned. The meeting of the Board was secret, but it is believed that Professor J. H. SEELYE, of Amherst College, was elected permanent President, and that if he does not accept, the position will be tendered to JAMES B. ANGELL, President of Vermont University. President HAVEN made his report for the past year, closing with the following in reference to the severance of his connection with the University:

In closing my connection with the University, I will not make any recommendations with reference to its future management. The care and wisdom of the Regents heretofore are guarantees that it will be judiciously managed hereafter. I hope that its broad and liberal basis will always be maintained. With the increased income now bestowed by the State, it will be practicable to continue and increase the various courses of study, while the library, museum, and other apparatus of instruction can be regularly improved.

I cannot take my departure from the University, where I have spent ten of the best years of my life, six as its President, without expressing my sincere thanks to the respective faculties and the Board of Regents for their unvarying kindness to me personally, and I deem it not improper to bear testimony to their earnest labor for the best interests of the University. The manly and moral and religious character of the students has been especially gratifying, and I trust that a successful and brilliant future is before the University of Michigan.

E. O. HAVEN.

Attempt at Bank Robbery in Thompson, Connecticut.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Aug. 21.

A daring attempt was made on Thursday evening by four men to rob the Thompson National Bank. They succeeded in effecting an entrace to the building, and, after hard work, blew the outer door of the vault. They attempted to force off the inner lock with powder, but failed, and finally gave it up. The most singular part of the affair was the failure of individuals, who saw them from the first, to give an alarm. A lady boarder, from her chamber-window at the hotel, saw the four men meet together and go to the bank. Their movements being suspicious, she notified the landlord; but it was not till after the burglars had quitted the bank and left the town, going by the road that led by the residence of the President of the bank, that any one in the hotel had their wits about them sufficiently to take measures to have the criminals arrested. They have escaped in consequence, but the officers of the bank have offered a reward of $500 for their apprehension.

PERSONAL.

In the extract from Mr. WEED's autobiography, published on Saturday, the name of Mr. PETER R. LIVINGSTON was, by a typographical error, printed "PETER H. LIVINGSTONE." Most of our readers would detect this mistake for themselves.

We learn that the telegram, recently published, in relation to the difficulty between General ABBOTT and the editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, was not in accordance with the facts in the case.

LIFE INSURANCE.

What is the Principle?—Multiplication of Insurance Companies—The Causes—Profits of Companies—Tables used in Life Insurance—Increase in the Average of Human Life.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Aug. 9, 1869.

In the *Evening Post*, of Aug. 5, is an article recommending a certain life insurance company, and properly recommending life insurance to persons who, without it, might leave nothing to their families. It added that the affairs of the company had been carefully examined by certain distinguished business men, and that these gentlemen had added to their number two learned professors at West Point, and that, after a careful investigation, they pronounced the affairs of the company to be well and safely conducted, with a large capital on hand. I have no doubt that this was strictly true, and that this particular company may be entirely relied on; but the report related entirely to its financial affairs, and thus another very different question connected with life insurance—was suggested to my mind. This question is of much importance to the insured, and it seems to me the insured have some right to be considered. On what principle do life insurers make their calculations? And how do the insured know that they are fairly made? You recollect one of ÆSOP'S old fables, the substance of which was, that the Fox being invited to enter the Lion's den declined on the ground that he observed that all the tracks led into the den and none out. Now, I observe that life insurance companies are multiplying all over the country, in a manner unprecedented even in Europe, where this business is perfectly understood. Go to Cincinnati and you will find Third-street plastered over with signs of insurance companies. In New-York I presume it is worse. A large number of them are life insurance companies. I observe another thing—that all these companies divide good dividends, and then, as a conclusive evidence of their grand superiority, present a table showing that after dividing fat dividends, they are still accumulating assets at an enormous rate. To me that does not seem to be a particular recommendation. It shows that, in the calculation of probabilities, the chances are immensely in favor of the companies, and that whatever benefit may accrue to some particular persons, the aggregate number of the insured pay very high rates. That is certain, and I will endeavor to show you how. The particular reason why Company A. B. needs a newspaper notice is not that the business is not very lucrative, but that the competition called out by that very fact is also very great. Hence it is necessary to show that Company A. B. is one of the greatest and best, or people might insure in other companies. It is entirely right that insurance companies should make money; and it is also reasonable that poor clergymen, authors and clerks should insure their lives, even at a very high rate, to secure their families, in case of death, from want. This may be admitted; but ought not some of the intelligent, scientific men to inquire whether the tables on which life insurance is calculated are not calculated with unreasonable advantages on the part of the companies? The men who direct insurance companies know very little of the doctrine of probabilities, on which their business is conducted. They find certain tables, certain rules and regulations on hand, and follow them. If these tables and rules were, in the processes of civilization, to throw the chances against the companies, they would either go out of existence or their tables would be changed. But if the processes of civilization throw the chances in favor of the companies, we hear nothing about changing the tables; but, on the contrary, insurance companies multiply. That is exactly the phenomenon we see now. Now, I know nothing about the present practice of insurance companies; but I would ask if the life insurance companies do not use the Carlisle tables? and if not, when were they changed, and by whom? I think the companies state that the Carlisle tables are used, and make that a ground for confidence. It is a just ground for confidence, so far as the tables themselves are concerned, for they were prepared by mathematicians, with the utmost care, from bills of mortality in the City of Carlisle, England. Whether they are now used or not, it is worth while to note the results of of modern civilization in regard to life insurance.

The life insurance companies base their premiums on the expectation of life; that is, on the calculation of certain averages of life. A. B. at 30 years of age may be expected to live so long. If he does not, nevertheless, the aggregate of a thousand persons will average that number of years; so the companies calculate their premiums on that average, to give them a sufficient profit. Now, two things may be noted in regard to this mode of insuring. First, the whole equity or fairness of this proceeding depends on the accuracy of the tables which determine the expectation of life. Secondly, of the accuracy of those tables the general public absolutely know nothing; because they depend on minute mathematical calculations. What I want to remark upon is that the averages of human life have very materially changed within the last two hundred years, and most of that change has taken place within the last hundred years. Statisticians state that the average life of man in Europe has increased five years! That is a very great difference, and would totally change the basis on which tables of the expectation of life are calculated. That the average of life has increased in recent times, we are prepared to believe by numerous facts within our own observation. The prevention of small-pox, by the kine-pox, has saved millions of lives;—the hygiene of great cities has saved many; the great epidemics are few compared with those of the middle ages;—the improvement in the art of medicine has been great. Several dangerous diseases kill but half the number they did formerly. In fact, there is reason to believe from general observation, that the average of human life is increased; and statisticians state that as a fact. If this be true, the tables calculated a hundred years ago are decidedly erroneous, and that error is all in favor of the insurer. Suppose that there was an average gain of three years only in the last hundred years,—A. B. is insured on an expectation of life, by the tables, of ten years; in fact his true expectation is thirteen years. You see that with such an error in favor of the company, (viz, thirty per cent.,) the chance that any insurance on that life will have to be paid is very small. But, of that, the public can know nothing,—and, therefore, as the matter now stands, the whole fairness or accuracy of life insurance depends on the companies themselves. Do not the companies still use the Carlisle tables? They did a few years ago, and I have seen no account of their being changed. Those tables were calculated nearly or quite a hundred years ago, and, unless all our statistics are wrong, cannot be correct now. The question is, whether Legislatures ought not to provide for a revision of those tables, based on the census of the United States and the bills of mortality in such States as Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, where the deaths are accurately recorded. I would not interfere in the least degree with the business of the companies, but I would lay before the public, for the benefit of the insured, carefully calculated and revised tables of the expectation of life, at all periods; and these tables would give each person insured the means of judging whether the insurer dealt fairly with him. Some one may say, competition will regulate the rates of insurance; that all competition will regulate the price of goods; but insurance companies know nothing of the rates of life insurance except from these mathematical tables, and they dare not depart from them. One thing is certain, that the great multiplication of life insurance companies—a business which a few years ago did not exist at all—is conclusive that the parties interested find it very profitable. It will probably be overdone, even with the high rates of insurance. A few years ago there were two or three great life insurance companies in London, and I believe none in this country. The London company accumulated tens of millions, and then began a competition in New-York, and then in the West. Thirty years ago, the Ohio Life and Trust Company at Cincinnati was chartered. Instead of pursuing the life and trust business, which would have been immensely profitable, it went into a general speculation and blew sky-high. The business has increased greatly in New-York, and the agencies of New-York, London and all the world are in Cincinnati, wanting to insure every man, woman and child. It seems to me, that when the great public knows nothing of the business, it would be well for the Legislatures to appoint a Scientific Commission to make accurate tables based on the statistics of modern civilization. Then, however high the insurers choose to make their premiums, or whatever rules of business may be adopted, the insured would know that the tables of the expectation of life are accurate.

In this suggestion I refer to no particular companies, nor do I doubt that their affairs are, at least in most instances, honorably managed. I merely mean to say that the business of life assurance is based entirely on calculating the averages of life in a certain period of civilization, and is, therefore, a matter to be examined and revised by scientific men. Life insurance itself is a humane invention to which many persons might resort as a protection to their families in case of sudden death.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP DEUTSCHLAND.

The Bremen steamship *Deutschland*, with advices to Aug. 10, arrived at this port yesterday.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* writes under date of Aug. 6:

The *Patrie* announces—I know not on what authority—that the difficulties between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt are in a fair way of settlement. It may be true, but my own information is quite different. I think it highly probable that you will hear a great deal more of this Turco-Egyptian quarrel, the root of which is far deeper than any mere question of etiquette. Egypt wants to be independent of the Porte, and the Sultan won't stand it.

The Commissioners appointed to investigate the Cracow convent case commenced their researches on the 28th ult., by going over the convent in company with an escort of Police. In passing through the refectory they discovered a secret chamber containing a whole collection of mediæval instruments of torture. Among these are two huge crosses weighing 80 pounds each, which guilty nuns had to wear on their backs as a punishment, two heavy stones of marble to be placed on the chest, and a number of "crowns of thorns" with long and sharp iron nails. There were also several girdles, also fitted with nails pointing inwards, which it is said were worn next the skin by penitents, and a sort of knout for flogging the refractory. The Commissioners next proceeded to the chapel, and found in the choir four coffins containing the bodies of former Abbesses. The corpses are well preserved, and can be seen through the upper surfaces of the coffins, which are of glass. The inquiry lasted all day, but nothing else worth noticing was discovered. BARBARA UBRYCK, the victim of the Carmelites, is recovering her health and lucidity of mind, and can now converse in an intelligent manner. Her greatest joy is to put on clean linen. She also eats with more moderation, and no longer displays that fearful gluttony which she manifested on entering the hospital. The Lady Superior of the convent, as well as her predecessor, declare that, in sequestrating BARBARA UBRYCK, instead of sending her to an asylum, they had acted in accordance with special orders from the chief of the Order at Rome.

MM. DE CASSAGNAC and FLOURENS fought a duel on the 5th inst., on a spot selected by their seconds in the small island de Croissy, opposite Bougival. The duel lasted five and twenty minutes. M. FLOURENS had the reputation of being the best fencer of the two, but M. DE CASSAGNAC had the immense advantage of being in the habit of duelling. M. FLOURENS was wounded in the waist; as blood flowed copiously, he drew up his trousers and tightened the belt, in order to stop the bleeding; he was next hit in the right arm; and thirdly, it was thought, in consequence of a prolonged faint, mortally in the chest. However, after spitting some blood, the wounded man showed signs of life. Dr. GOUJOU literally dragged M. DE CASSAGNAC off the ground, stating that he formally put his veto on any renewal of the engagement. M. FLOURENS was carried off to Chatou, and hopes are entertained of his recovery, although he is desperately wounded. Before fainting supervened, M. DE CASSAGNAC went up to M. FLOURENS, and said, "Sir, after this encounter, we shall ever entertain mutual esteem for each other," to which remark M. FLOURENS made no reply. The Police, having been apprised of the intended meeting, were on the watch during the whole morning on and near the Isle de Croissy; they returned to barracks for their *déjeuners* at 2 o'clock, and while they were discussing their *pot au feu*, the antagonists crossed swords. The blades of the weapons used by the combatants are described as hacked at the edges by repeated blows into the semblance of saws.

The marriage of Prince PETER BONAPARTE, perfectly known to those admitted to the intimate circle of this eminent *savant*, has just been announced to the world. Prince PIERRE made the acquaintance, fourteen years ago, of the daughter of a bronze founder, of the Faubourg St. Antoine. By this workman's daughter the Prince was the father of a son born in 1858, and a daughter born in 1869. In order to legitimise these children, the Prince married their mother, with all legal ceremonies, in Belgium, two years ago, and has lived ever since with his wife, at Auteuil, during the Summer season, and abroad during the Winter. The Prince, son of the Republican Prince LUCIEN, has, by this act of reparation and of justice to his children, carried out the principles which guided his father in the consistent and independent course from which he was never tempted to swerve. Prince PETER'S sister married Sir THOMAS WYSE, late British Minister to the Court of Athens.

On the 3d inst. the first stone of a monument to the celebrated German geographer MERCATOR was laid with great solemnity at Duisburg.

As an illustration of the habits and customs of Paris life in the year of grace 1869, the following anecdote is related in a recent number of the *Gaulois*: At the celebrated restaurant La Tête Noire, on the Place of St. Cloud, a party of gay roysterers were at dinner. A carriage, in which two ladies were seated, drew up opposite the door. One of the *cocottes*, looking out, recognized Queen ISABELLA, attended by a lady in waiting. Mlle. CHRISTIANA, of the Bouffes, calling for pen and ink, instantly wrote on one of her cards:

> MADAME: We are dining in a private room, and would feel very happy if you would share the dinner of a party of actresses out on a lark. I promise you that the papers will not be any the wiser.
>
> CHRISTIANA,
>
> who is looking at you from the window.

The invitation was confided to a reluctant waiter, who was induced to give it to the Spanish Queen. Much amazed, ISABELLA II. handed the card to her lady-in-waiting, and, mechanically looking up, saw her correspondent at the window, watching the result of her insolence.

An Englishman in Spain has nearly lost his life in consequence of the superstition of the people. The citizens of Lorca believe firmly in the existence of wizards, who prowl about at night to hunt for little children, whom they devour, reserving the fat to grease the wires of that satanic invention the electric telegraph. An English gentleman, a stranger in the place, whose personal peculiarities of a pale face and long white beard, unluckily for him, were identical with the traditional appearance of the Lorca wizards, took a walk in the fields one moonlight evening. It was soon rumored that a wizard was actually at work, and very shortly a crowd of fanatics, armed with cudgels, surrounded and attacked him. Had it not been for the interference of the local authorities, who had great difficulty in saving him, the so-called wizard would have paid for his white beard with his life, and the melodrama would have become a tragedy.

A writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* relates the following anecdote: "Four years ago a tanner of Dijon, who had affirmed that the French budget represented in bank notes the height of the steeple of St. Bénigne, was cited before the Correctional Police on a charge of seditious language. In Court, however, he maintained his assertion with vigor, and was acquitted. The judges, in fact, evinced some shrewdness on the occasion, and admitted implicitly that the accused was not in error. A thousand notes of 1,000f. piled up have exactly ten centimetres (four inches) in height. Taking the budget in round numbers at 2,000,000,000, the notes in question superposed would attain a height of 200 metres. But, according to the *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes*, the spire of St. Bénigne is only 92⅓ metres high."

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil will, it is expected, visit this country in December or January.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

Arrangements for Keeping the Course Clear.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 9.

The arrangements of the conservators of the river and the Police authorities for keeping the course clear, and preventing either intentional or accidental interference with the contending boats are, if possible, more complete than they were at the last Oxford and Cambridge contest. The traffic of the river is to be stopped, as between Putney Bridge and Mortlake, from two hours before until after the race. No steamers or other craft will be allowed to ply within the prohibited hours within those points, nor will steamers or private boats be allowed to accompany the race. In short, if the regulations which have been described to us are carried out, anything like impediment or foul play will be impossible. But it is clearly necessary that at least seven days' notice should be given to those who are engaged in up-river traffic of the day and hour when these restrictions are to come in force, or very serious inconvenience to trade and pecuniary loss to individual traders would be the result. The Harvard crew will probably make their first trial of speed over the entire course early this week before the Oxford men arrive, and as the latter, anxious to afford every courtesy and facility to their opponents, will make their trials publicly, the Americans will be in a position to estimate for themselves their chances of success.

The Practice of the Harvard Crew—Their Diet.

From the London Herald, Aug. 10.

For the first time the new ship built by SALTER had a good trial on the tide way, and though the wind was far from giving them an easy row, she acquitted herself well, and they went out for their usual morning row up to Hammersmith, going off from the boat houses at a killing stroke against the ebb, which they found out so by the Dung Wharf, where they had an easy, and then at a slightly reduced rate of stroke they went up to the Suspension Bridge, when they turned and came down at thirty-nine the whole way. The new bow, LYMAN, appeared better in the seat than his predecessor; he has, however, a bad finish, and is huddled up over his oar like BASS used to be, but his reach forward is good, and FAY, at number two, cannot be found fault with on that account, as he gets better forward than any of the others. The new boat is not altered for stroke on the bow side, as it was reported she would be, and LORING accommodates himself to the change of sides without the least difficulty. SIMMONS, at three, does not seem so at home on the bow side, and he slips his oar in his hands, so that it will not take much of a wave to knock it out. The time is not yet good. Both the new men are rather too quick forward for the others; but, considering that this was their first row together, they went remarkably well. In the afternoon they again went out, but this time they turned down stream, and went below Putney Bridge without an easy to Wandsworth, where they turned round inshore, and after a brief rest, returned at a stroke of thirty-seven per minute against the ebb to the boat-house, which they passed and went on to the point, and then down again fast, just in time to escape a heavy shower. This amount of work does not take with the generality of oarsmen who watch their doings, and considering that they have been but twice over the course, it will occasion no little surprise on the day of the race, if they can keep their wind and strength at forty strokes per minute over the whole course. There is no doubt that the Oxonians will be able to do forty the whole four and a quarter miles, and perhaps a few odd ones for a spurt every now and then. It will take some time to get the new hands into trim after a long sea voyage, and it seems rather unlucky that just as the four were getting into training trim again they should have to introduce two new hands. No betting is doing about the race, and until the Oxonians appear, so that the metallicians can form an opinion about the two crews when seen together, there is little chance of the Oxford and Harvard race being quoted. The diet of the respective crews is strangely different. The Oxonians go in for the regular beef, mutton, chickens, &c., in every shape, with the usual array of vegetables, while beer, claret and port represent the liquor at dinner; their opponents, however, keep more to food of their own clime. Milk—not the London compound it is to be hoped—is the staple liquid; fruit enters largely into the dieting, and rice and eggs run a close race with vegetables, and meat for the daily *piece de resistance*. This range of food would be more suited for the work in hot climates, where light and bulky food takes the place of the denser meat of the colder climates. In whatever form or quantity their dietary is arranged, they thrive well on it, and it would be difficult to find a more healthy-looking quartette. We generally overwork our amateurs in all their varieties of athleticism, and though we find that for one or two races they can keep in form, they soon get stale and fall off in pace and strength; for a long race it is better to row a man too fat than too thin. He may feel his obesity in the way the first mile, but after that, if of good constitution, he will recover and last the distance. The overtrained and thin man goes off at first well; but he gradually gets weaker, and for a spurt is useless. Whether the Harvard men are undertrained and fat remains to be seen. The practice and diet would suggest such a result. It rests with their trainer where to draw a nice line, and bring them to the post fit but still robust.

ENGLAND.

The Government and the Telegraphs.

Mr. SCUDAMORE, Assistant Secretary at the Post Office, the author of the scheme organized for transferring the management of the telegraphic systems from private companies to the Government, has recently addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, in answer to an application made by that body that a uniform rate of 6d. should be charged for all telegrams of a certain length sent from one part to another of the United Kingdom. Mr. SCUDAMORE'S reply is conveyed in the following words:

"I am directed to acquaint you that the Marquis of HARTINGTON is not insensible to the advantages derivable from a uniform 6d. rate for telegrams throughout the United Kingdom, and that the subject will receive due consideration when the proper time arrives. At the same time, I am to explain that it is considered that at all events, at the outset, and until the transmitting capacity of the proposed system of post-office telegraphy shall have been tested, and the training of the reorganized staff be perfected by experience, it would be inexpedient for the department to bring upon its telegraphs the enormous increase of business which it is tolerably certain would follow the introduction of a lower rate than 1s." It is understood that the new cable which it is intended to lay from the Orkneys through the Faroe Islands to Quebec, as well as the Pentland Frith line, will pass into the hands of the Government on their completion. Messages will be transmitted for the first time through the French Atlantic Cable on Sunday next. One of the most extensive schemes for telegraphic extension recently considered will shortly, it is believed, assume a definitive shape. It provides for connecting Jamaica with other West Indian islands, and also with Surinam, on the South American coast, and New-Granada. From Surinam communication would be effected with the existing Brazilian lines, and from New-Granada with Ecuador, Peru and Chili. The means of telegraphic correspondence would then exist between the West Indian Islands and Buenos Ayres, the Argentine Confederation, and the Republics on the east coast of South America. Concessions for forty years have been obtained from the Spanish Government, and the colonial Governments of several of the islands have undertaken to pay a considerable subsidy for a space of ten years. It is calculated that the system will supply the agency of telegraphy to 12,000,000 of people. From Surinam it will be easy to extend the lines to Rio Janeiro, with stations at Pernambuco, Bahia, and other places. The system can also be united with lines completed or being constructed from Rio to Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Valparaiso. The system will consist of 2,250 miles of submarine cable and 350 miles of land line.

SAXONY.

Details of the Great Colliery Explosion Near Dresden.

From the North German Correspondent.

We regret to have to report one of the most terrible and melancholy accidents that have happened in Germany for many years. The colliers of the Burg Colliery in the Plauenschen Grund, near Dresden, assembled as usual for prayers on the morning of the 2d of August, and afterwards dispersed to their work. In a short time a terrible explosion occurred. At about 5:45 o'clock a thick column of smoke was seen to issue from the mouth of the Segen Gottes shaft. This was followed in ten minutes' space by a similar one from the Hoffnungs shaft. Numbers of workmen, together with the wives and families of those that were below, assembled around the various entrances to the mine, but the smoke and vapors frustrated all attempts to enter for some hours. After 9 o'clock it was at last found possible to descend. Three dead bodies were lying near the mouth of the pit, and their condition, as well as the state of the cars, which were broken into a mere heap of fragments, bore witness to the force of the explosion. This renders it highly improbable that any of the 326 men who were engaged in the two shafts should still survive, with the exception of two or three who were close to the mouth of the pit. Their death must have been almost instantaneous, and many of the bodies are so disfigured that they cannot be recognized. Some are much charred and burned. It is calculated that at least 321 colliers perished, two-thirds of whom had families dependent upon them. No blame is attributed to the arrangements in the mine, but it is supposed that the heat of the weather prevented the foul air escaping by its usual channels, and that it therefore collected in the passages no longer used, and was ignited by the carelessness of one of the unfortunate colliers. The warmth and sultriness of the external air may also have prevented the workmen from noticing the oppressive character of the atmosphere in the shafts. But few bodies have as yet been recovered, as the ventilation of the mine has not been restored, and, since competent authorities declare it to be utterly impossible that any of the unfortunate sufferers should have survived the shock and the foul air, it is considered wise not to risk any more lives.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Circular in Reply to Baron Von Beust.

The following is the text of the dispatch recently sent by the Berlin Cabinet to the Prussian Ambassador in Vienna:

BERLIN, 18th July, 1869.

By your Excellency's confidential report of the 6th inst. I have learned that Count BEUST had been informed, according to what yourself heard from him, that we regarded a dispatch of the Chancellor of the Empire in the Franco-Belgian railway affair as an "unfriendly proceeding" toward Prussia. Considering the strict reserve observed by the Government of His Majesty the King, and recommended by it to its representatives abroad, during the whole course of the transaction in question—a reserve for which we have received cordial acknowledgments from more than one quarter—the communication of the Chancellor of the Empire could not fail to surprise me. Your Excellency has already assured Count BEUST that you knew nothing whatever of any complaint having been made such as was ascribed to us, and I may add by way of corroboration, that Count BEUST must have been misled by some misunderstanding, as we never had occasion to express any opinion whatever about this dispatch, which though much discussed by the public journals had not been communicated to us by the Cabinet of Vienna.

In the meantime, Baron VON MUNCH-BELLINGHAUSEN read to me on the 11th inst. another dispatch of Count BEUTS, calling my attention to the fact that on two occasions His Prussian Majesty's Government, or its representatives, had made known to a third party a communication received from another Cabinet; which was declared to be contrary to diplomatic usage. In the one case I was informed the dispatch in question, which it was unnecessary to indicate more exactly, was from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF; in the other, it was the Austrian dispatch of May 1 on the Franco-Belgian railway negotiations.

I have drawn up a *promemoria* regarding this communication of Baron MUNCH, and the answer I gave him at the time, a copy of which I forward herewith to your Excellency, and to the contents of which I will subjoin a few observations.

The Imperial Cabinet may feel assured that we should believe ourselves entitled, at the utmost, to criticise the use it might think proper to make of our own communications, but we should never dream of permitting ourselves an observation on its manner of employing communications addressed to it by another Government. On our side, consequently, we cannot concede to Count BEUST the right of making our mode of using any communication we may receive from other Governments the subject of official observations. We are unable to divine what could have induced the Chancellor of the Empire on this occasion to present himself as the attorney of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who does not habitually select Vienna as the medium of addressing a confidential inquiry to ourselves, and therefore perceive no necessity for expressing any opinion whatever on the matter.

With reference to the Austrian dispatch of 1st May of the present year, the Chancellor of the Empire will recollect that it was communicated to us neither by writing nor by a formal reading, so that Count BEUST gave us no opportunity of committing an indiscretion with regard to its contents. In the use we have made heretofore of communications received from foreign Governments, we believe we have always given proof of the strictest discretion, but at all events it is quite out of the question to assume a breach of confidence where no confidential communication was ever made. Whether the information we received from other quarters on the subject of that dispatch was accurate or not, we are till the present moment unable to certify; for the use of that information we believe ourselves to be responsible to those alone from whom we obtained it.

If we are right in supposing—and several circumstances appear to confirm it—that the strictures of the Imperial Chancellor are directed against certain assumed communications of ours to the Saxon Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron VON FRIESEN, we should believe this circumstance called on us to declare that even leaving out of sight the absence of special assailed cases, we do not acknowledge, for general national and political reasons, the right of any one to assume the office of censor in such matters. Our communications with other German Governments are independent of the control of foreign Cabinets, and if it be possible, those we address to Dresden are so in a still higher degree, in virtue of the diplomatic identity of the North German Confederation.

I request your Excellency to express these sentiments to the Chancellor of the Empire, and to read to him, if you think proper, this dispatch and its inclosure, but without leaving a copy.

(Signed,) VON THILE.

To his Excellency Baron VON WERTHER, Vienna.

RUSSIA.

Military Experiments—Disturbance in Finland.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing on the 3d inst., says: "The Emperor left for Moscow, on his way to the Crimea, last Saturday. Before leaving he attended several experiments with rifles, the result of which was that it was decided to give up the Barlier and Baranoff systems, and adopt that of the American Berdan. A great deal of money has been spent on these experiments, and the general opinion of military men here seems to be that the new system is no better than those for which it is to be substituted. Of questions of internal policy, that which most occupies its attention just now is the split which has occured in the sect of 'old believers.' This numerous and important sect, which has existed in Russia since the time of the Czar THEODORE and the patriarch NIKON, has hitherto always jealously guarded its independence and held aloof from the State. Its members abstain from the use of tobacco, spirits, and other luxuries, and are, as a rule, more charitable and honest than those who profess the orthodox faith. Under NICHOLAS and his predecessors the 'old believers' were systematically persecuted, but in the present more tolerant reign they were permitted to perform their religious rites in public, and obtained other privileges. At the same time, however, the Government used every effort to bring about a union between them and the orthodox Church. One of their Bishops, named GOSLITZKOY, became the official advocate in the matter, but he found few supporters among the 'old believers,' and a strong anti-unionist party has now been formed, under the leadership of MM. LAZAREFF and NAZUREFF, two of the richest merchants of Moscow. Several serious riots having lately occurred in Finland, in consequence of the Russian inhabitants having insisted on the national hymn, 'God save the Czar,' being played in restaurants and other public places, the Governor has issued a decree forbidding concerts to be performed in restaurants or cafés, unless the programme is first submitted for the approval of the Police. This, of course, means that no concerts will be allowed unless the Russian hymn forms part of the programme."

THE POWELL EXPEDITION.

Letters from Major Powell to June 23—Running the Rapids—A Chapter of Accidents and Exciting Adventures.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

COLORADO RIVER EXPLORING EXPEDITION,
ECHO PARK, MOUTH OF BEAR RIVER,
Friday, June 18, 1869.

On the 8th our boats entered the Canyon of Lodore—a name suggested by one of the men, and it has been adopted. We soon came to rapids, over which the boats had to be taken with lines. We had a succession of these until noon. I must explain the plan of running these places. The light boat, *Emma Dean*, with two good oarsmen and myself explore them, then with a flag I signal the boats to advance, and guide them by signals around dangerous rocks. When we come to rapids filled with boulders, I sometimes find it necessary to walk along the shore for examination. If 'tis thought possible to run, the light boat proceeds. If not, the others are flagged to come on to the head of the dangerous place, and we let down with lines, or make a portage.

At the foot of one of these runs, early in the afternoon, I found a place where it would be necessary to make a portage, and signaling the boats to come down, I walked along the bank to examine the ground for the portage, and left one of the men of my boat to signal the others to land at the right point. I soon saw one of the boats land all right, and felt no more care about them. But five minutes after I heard a shout, and looking round, saw one of the boats coming over the falls. Captain HOWLAND, of the *No Name*, had not seen the signal in time, and the swift current had carried him to the brink. I saw that his going over was inevitable, and turned to save the third boat. In two minutes more I saw that turn the point and head to shore, and so I went after the boat going over the falls. The first fall was not great, only two or three feet, and we had often run such, but below it continued to tumble down twenty or thirty feet more, in a channel filled with dangerous rocks that broke the waves into whirlpools and beat them into foam. I turned just to see the boat strike a rock and throw the men and cargo out. Still they clung to her sides and clambered in again and saved part of the oars, but she was full of water, and they could not manage her. Still down the river they went, two or three hundred yards, to another rocky rapid just as bad, and the boat struck again amidships and was dashed to pieces. The men were thrown into the river and carried beyond my sight. Very soon I turned the point, and could see a man's head above the waters seemingly washed about by a whirlpool below a rock. This was FRANK GOODMAN clinging to the rock, with a grip on which life depended. As I came opposite I saw HOWLAND trying to go to his aid from the island. He finally got near enough to FRANK to reach him the end of a pole, and letting go the rock he grasped it, and was pulled out. SENECA HOWLAND, the Captain's brother, was washed further down the island on to some rocks, and managed to get on shore in safety, excepting some bad bruises. This seemed a long time, but 'twas quickly done. And now the three men were on the island with a dangerous river on each side and falls below. The *Emma Dean* was soon got down, and SUMMER, one of the men of my boat, started with it for the island. Right skillfully he pleyed his oars, and a few strokes set him at the proper point, and back he brought his cargo of men. We were as glad to shake hands with them as if they had been on a voyage round the world and wrecked on a distant coast.

Down the river half a mile we found that the after-cabin of the boat, with part of the bottom ragged and splintered, had floated against a rock, and stranded. There were valuable articles in the cabin, but on examination we concluded that life should not be risked to save them. Of course, the cargo of rations, instruments and clothing was gone. So we went up to the boats and made a camp for the night. No sleep would come to me in those dark hours before the day. Rations, instruments, &c., had been divided among the boats for safety, and we started with duplicates of everything that was a necessity to success; but in the distribution there was one exception, and the barometers were all lost. There was a possibility that the barometers were in the cabin lodged against a rock on the island—that was the cabin in which they had been kept. But then how to get to it? And the river was rising—would it be there to-morrow? Could I go out to Salt Lake and get barometers from New York? Well, I thought of many plans before morning, and determined to get them from the island, if they were there.

After breakfast the men started to make the portage, and I walked down to look at the wreck. There it was still on the island, only carried fifty or sixty feet further on. A closer examination of the ground showed me that it could easily be reached.

That afternoon SUMNER and HALL volunteered to take the little boat and go to the wreck. They started, reached it, and out came the barometers. Then the boys set up a shout. I joined them, pleased that they too should be so glad to save the instruments. When the boat landed on our side I found that the only things saved from the wreck were the three barometers, the package of thermometers and a two-gallon keg of whisky. This was what the men were shouting about. They had taken it on board unknown to me, and I am glad they did, for they think it does them good—as they are drenched every day by the melted snow that runs down this river from the summit of the Rocky Mountains—and that is a positive good itself.

Three or four days were spent in making this portage, nearly a mile long, and letting down the rapids that followed in quick succession. On the night of the 12th we camped in a beautiful grove of box elders on the left bank, and here we remained two days to dry our rations, which were in a spoiling condition. A rest, too, was needed.

I must not forget to mention that we found the wreck of a boat near our own, that had been carried above high-water mark, and with it the lid of a bake-oven, an old tin plate, and other things, showing that some one else had been wrecked there and camped in the canyon after the disaster. This, I think, confirms the story of an attempt to run the canyon, some years ago, that has been mentioned before.

On the 14th HOWLAND and I climbed the walls of the canyon, on the west side, to the altitude of 2,000 feet. On looking over to the west, we saw a park five or six miles wide and twenty-five or thirty long. The cliff formed a wall between the canyon and the park, for 't was 800 feet down the west side to the valley. A creek came winding down the part 1,200 feet above the river and, cutting the wall by a canyon, it at last plunged 1,000 feet, by a broken cascade, into the river below. The day after, while we made another portage, a peak on the east side was climbed by two of the men and found to be 2,700 feet high. On each side of the river, at this point, a vast amphitheatre has been cut out, with deep, dark alcoves and massive buttresses, and in these alcoves grow beautiful mosses and ferns.

While the men were letting the boats down the rapids, the *Maid of the Canyon* got her bow out into the current too far and tore away from them, and the second boat was gone. So it seemed; but she stopped a couple of miles below in an eddy, and we followed close after. She was caught—damaged slightly by a thump or two on the rocks.

Another day was spent on the waves, among the rocks, and we came down to Alcove Creek, and made an early halt for the night. With HOWLAND, I went to explore the stream, a little mountain brook, coming down from the heights into an alcove filled with luxuriant vegetation.

The camp was made by a group of cedars on one side and a mass of dead willows on the other.

While I was away, a whirlwind came and scattered the fire among the dead willows and cedar spray, and soon there was a conflagration. The men rushed for the boats, leaving all behind that they could not carry at first. Even then, they got their clothes burned and hair singed, and BRADLEY got his ear scorched.

The cook filled his arms with the mess kit, and, jumping on to the boat, stumbled and threw it overboard, and his load was lost. Our plates are gone. "Water ketch em," "He-a-p ketch em." There are yet some tin cups, basins and camp kettles, and we do just as well as ever.

When on the boats the men had to cut loose, or the overhanging willows would have set the fleet on fire, and loose on the stream they had to go down, for they were just at the head of rapids that carried them nearly a mile where I found them. This morning we came down to this point. This had been a chapter of disasters and toils, but the Canyon of Lodore was not devoid of scenic interest. 'Twas grand beyond the power of pen to tell. Its waters roared unceasingly from the hour we entered it until we landed here. No quiet in all that time; but its walls and cliffs, its peaks and crags, the amphitheatres and alcoves told a story that I hear yet, and shall hear, of beauty and grandeur.

SUNDAY, June 20, 1869.

At the point where the Bear, or, with greater correctness, the Yampa, River enters the Green, the river runs along a rock about 700 feet high and a mile long, then turns sharply around to the right and runs back parallel to its former course for another mile, with the opposite sides of this long, narrow rock for its bank. On the east side of the river, opposite the rock and below the Yampa, is a little park just large enough for a farm.

The river has worn out hollow domes in this sandstone rock, and standing opposite, your words are repeated with a strange clearness, but softened, mellow tone. Conversation in a loud key is transformed into magical music. You can hardly believe that 'tis the echo of your own voice. In some places two or three echoes come back; in others the echoes themselves are repeated, passing forth and back across the river, for there is another rock making the eastern wall of the little park. To hear these echoes well, you must shout. Some thought they could count ten or twelve echoes. To me they seemed to rapidly vanish in multiplicity, auditory perspective, or perauditory, like the telegraph poles on an outstretched prairie. I observed this same phenomenon once before among the cliffs near Long's Peak, and was delighted to meet with it again.

CAMP AT MOUTH OF WINTER RIVER,
ISLAND PARK, June 23.

When we left Echo Park on the 21st, we soon ran into a canyon very narrow, with high vertical walls. Here and there huge rocks jutted into the water from the walls, and the canyon made frequent and sharp curves. The waters of the Green are greatly increased since the Yampa came in, as that has more water than the Green above. All this volume of water, confined as it is in a narrow channel, is set eddying and spinning by the projecting rocks and points, and curves into whirlpools, and the waters waltz their way through the canyon, making their own rippling, rushing, roaring music. It was a difficult task to get our boats through here, as the whirlpools would set them spinning about the canyon, and we found it impossible to keep them headed down stream. At first this caused us great alarm, but we soon found there was no danger, and that there was a motion of translation down the river, to which this whirling was but an adjunct. That it was the merry mood of the river to dance through this deep, narrow, dark gorge, and right gayly did we join in the dance. Soon our revel was interrupted by the view of a cataract, and its roaring command was heeded with al our power at the oars as we pulled against the whirling current. The *Emma Dean* was landed against a rock, about fifty feet above the brink of the cataract. The boats following obeyed the signal to land. The *Maid of the Canyon* was pulled to the left wall, where the cliff overhangs the water, and where, by constant rowing, they could hold her against the rock. The *Sister* was pulled into an alcove on the right, where an eddy was in a dance, and in this she joined.

I found that the portage could be best made off the right bank. The little boat was on the left, and too near the falls to be taken across, but we thought it possible to take her down on the lift. The *Maid of the Canyon* was under the cliff, out of sight. The roaring of the cataract would drown any human voice, and I must get them word what to do. By much search I found a way along the cliff to a point just over where the boat lay, and, by shouting loud and slow, made them understand. The portage was made before dinner.

Below the falls the canyon opens out, there is more or less space between the river and the walls, which is often covered by cottonwood and boulders, but the stream, though wide, is rapid, and rolls at a fearful rate among the rocks. But we proceeded with great caution, and ran the large boats altogether by the flag. We camp a night at the mouth of a small creek, which affords a good supper and breakfast of trout, and proceed again by stages of a half mile to a mile in length. While we are waiting for dinner, to-day, I climb a point that gives me a good view of the river for two or three miles, and think we can make a long run. So, after dinner, the large boats are to follow in fifteen minutes, and look out for the signal to land. Out into the middle of the stream we row, and down the rapid river we glide, making strokes enough only to guide the boat. What a headlong ride it is, shooting past rocks and islands! I was soon filled with exhalations felt before only when riding a fleet horse over the broad prairie or outstretched plain.

One, two, three, four miles we go, rearing and plunging with the waves, and shoot out into a beautiful park filled with islands; Island Park, we call it, and the canyon above, Whirlpool Canyon.

J. W. POWELL.

Brooklyn Internal Revenue Returns.

The following is a report of the receipts of banks, insurance companies, ferry companies, gas companies, places of amusement and railroad companies upon which the Internal Revenue tax has been paid for the month ending Aug. 15:

Banks.	
Mechanics' and Traders'	$100,000
Brooklyn Bank—Capital	235,000
Deposits	852,368
Circulation	19,796
Dividend	15,789
Long Island Bank—Capital	142,000
Deposits	654,908
Dividends	21,052
Profits over dividends	5,000
Germania Savings Bank—Deposits	68,958
Manufacturers' National Bank—Profits	9,448
Central Bank—Capital	175,730
Deposits	273,618
Nassau Bank—Capital	300,000
Mechanics' Bank	500,000
Insurance Companies.	
Brooklyn Insurance Company	$6,162
Fireman's Trust Company	4,941
Williamsburg City Company	30,360
Mechanics' Insurance Company, (premiums)	6,391
Montauk Insurance Company	4,208
Nassau Insurance Company	4,906
Phœnix Insurance Company, (premiums)	69,633
Phœnix Insurance Company, (dividends)	52,631
Kings County Insurance Company, (receipts)	4,020
Kings County Insurance Company, (dividends)	7,895
Ferry Companies.	
Greenpoint Ferry Company	$13,728
Bay Ridge Ferry Company	991
Hudson-street Ferry Company	11,425
Union Ferry Company	83,688
Gas Companies.	
Williamsburg Gaslight Company	$5,201,154
Flatbush Gas Company	286,174
Union Gaslight Company	155,400
Brooklyn Gaslight Company	10,399,800

The Citizens' Gaslight Company made no return.

Places of Amusement.	
Hooley's Minstrels	$8,572
Park Theatre	7,089
Park Theatre (J. D. I. DENYSE)	475
Brooklyn Skating Rink	3,584
Railroad Companies.	
Brooklyn City and Hunter's Point	$18,840
Van Brunt and Erie Railroad Company	2,276
Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island	7,926
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company	21,874
Brooklyn and Rockaway Railroad Company	7,504
Coney Island and Shell Road	474
Bergen and Sackett street	1,739
Brooklyn City and Newtown	14,105
Bushwick Railroad Company	7,978
Grand-street Ferry and Middle Village Railroad Company	3,318
Broadway Railroad Company	18,290
Brooklyn City Railroad Company	
Receipts	111,922
Dividends	94,737
Grand-street and Newtown	8,139
Southside Railroad Company	23,200

The four ferries of the Williamsburg Company—Roosevelt, Division-avenue, Grand-street and Bridge-street—and the Hudson-avenue Ferry make returns in New-York.

A Lecturess Minus an Audience.

Mrs. NELLIE BRUCE, "the celebrated New-York Lecturess," was advertised to deliver a lecture at Dodworth Hall, last evening, on the subject of Democracy in America. According to the placard her lecture was intended to "detail the rise and progress of Democracy in this country; explain the cause of its overthrow by the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1860; and finally show what must be done by the Democratic Party to again come into power and return prosperity and good Government to the country." Unfortunately not a solitary individual was present in the hall to listen to the lady, and after waiting a short time she was reluctantly compelled to forego, to use her own words, the delivery of the great lecture in advocacy of the American Union of sovereign States, as made by its founders, and as existing down to 1860. It is understood that she will make another attempt to deliver it at some future time.

PRETTY WOMEN.—A comparatively few Ladies monopolize the beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be so, but it is, and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, wich gives the bloom of youth and a refined sparkling beauty to the complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.

No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic complexion who will invest 75 cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Use LYON'S KATHAIRON for the hair.—*Advertisement.*

Beware of the Eggs which vermin lay for next year's crop. Cleanse your premises thoroughly with LYON'S INSECT POWDER, and thus prevent the cockroaches, fleas, moth, bugs and other vermin from overrunning you with their broods next year. Lyon's Powder will do it. Nothing else will. Depot, 21 Park-row, New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE GREAT CAMP MEETING AT MERRICK.—The South Side Railroad will run trains from the depot, South 7th-st., Williamsburg, as follows: 8:20, 10:15 A. M.; 3:45, 5:05 and 6:45 P. M. Excursion tickets for the trip, $1.—*Advertisement.*

TESTED BY EXPERIENCE.—Indorsed by science—HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, from the breweries of Johann Hoff, Hamburg and Berlin.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

DIED.

CALLENDER.—On Friday, Aug. 20, at her late residence, No. 8 West 20th-st., JANE J., wife of Stanhope Callender.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, on Monday morning, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock.

DEVLIN.—On Friday, Aug. 20, JAMES ANDREW DEVLIN, second son of Samuel and Hannah Devlin, of No. 38 Essex-st., aged 4 years, 7 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Martyrs, No. 39 Forsyth-st., near Canal. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 21, ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Wm. A. and Mary F. Fowler, aged 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 92 Joralemon-st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FANNING.—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson, early this morning, Aug. 21, MARY AUGUSTA, youngest child of David G. and Elizabeth B. Fanning, aged 14 months.

LINFORD.—On Friday afternoon, Aug. 20, at 3½ o'clock, GEORGE LINFORD, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 207 East 32d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LENT.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 21, 1869, FRANK, infant son of Wm. H. and Emma Lent, aged 2 months and 15 days.

Funeral services will be held this (Sunday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at No. 92 Macdougal-st. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock.

MOLLARD.—On Friday morning, Aug. 20, RACHEL, widow of the late John Mollard.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Charles C. Hastings, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 228 West 37th-st. The remains will be taken on Monday morning to Sleepy Hollow Cemetery for interment.

O'BRIEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 21, ANTHONY BLEECKER, youngest child of Louise and Douglass F. O'Brien.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

PHILLIPS.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 21, ANDREW MELVILLE, youngest son of Frances and the late William W. Phillips, D. D.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 11th-st., on Tuesday morning, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock.

VAN ZANDT.—In Harlem, on Saturday, A. M., Aug. 21, MARY ISABEL, daughter of Clarence L. and Mary E. Van Zandt, aged 1 year.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 126th-st., near 4th-av., on Sunday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WRIGLEY.—On Friday, Aug. 20, MARGARET, wife of James Wrigley.

Funeral to-day, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock, from her husband's residence, No. 143 Hudson-st.

WEED.—In Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Aug. 16, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Lawrence, CORNELIA VREDENBURGH, widow of the late Walter Weed, of Auburn, N. Y., in the 77th year of her age.

WEMPLE.—On Friday, Aug. 20, CORNELIA AGNES, only child of Henry Y. and Cornelia J. Wemple, aged 5 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, West Brighton, S. I., on Monday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

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"ESSENCE OF INK."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"APE MEN."—SEE SEPTEMBER NUMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for description of these singular creatures. Also, for John Rogers, the sculptor, Vinnie Ream; Joseph A. Wright, Von Baer, Heads Large and Heads Small, How to be Beautiful, The True Relations of the Sexes, Presentiments, &c. Only 30 cents. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH.—Convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Rev. H. DUYCKINCK will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. A. H. WARNER at 7¾ P. M.

BOULEVARD GROVE MEETING—South Brooklyn, N. Y., near Broadway, conducted by the Methodists.—Preaching SATURDAY, 10½ A. M., 3 and 7¾ P. M.; next SABBATH MORNING, 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. C. CLARK; 2 P. M., by Rev. S. A. BAKER, D. D.; at 4 o'clock P. M., by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, of New-Yo k. All are invited. Street cars at Fulton, Wall-st. and Grand-st. Ferries for the ground. Good boarding and refreshments on the ground.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.—Summer services—SUNDAYS, Holy Communion, 7 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 10½ A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M. Other days—Morning prayer, 7 A. M.; evening prayer, 7 P. M. The Holy Communion will also be administered on the last Sunday of the month, at the 10½ service; and on Saints' Days at 7 A. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Prayer meeting every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½; Rev. A. GOBY, Pastor. N. B.—The above services will not be discontinued during the Summer.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute—Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder JOSHUA V. HIMES, editor of the *Voice of the West*, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., on subjects connected with the Coming of Christ and his Kingdom. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st. The Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. This church will remain open all Summer. Those whose churches are closed are cordially invited to worship with us. Seats provided for all.

THE NEW PASTOR, REV. W. H. FELIX, will preach at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; also in the EVENING, at 8½ o'clock. Subject for the evening service—*Christ Dispossessing Satan*. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev Dr. LOTHROP, of Boston, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Aug. 22. Morning service, 10½; evening, 8 o'clock. At the evening service, seats free.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church.—United services of this congregation and that worshiping on the corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st. on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. BONAR.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, large chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. E. HAMILTON, of Florida, at 7¾ P. M. Free seats. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Evening subject—*The Seventh Parable, The Great Fish Net.* Preaching at 3½ P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Advent, 46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.—Hours of service on Sunday: 10½ o'clock A. M., 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School, 2½ o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The SUNDAY services at the House will be dispensed with until the new Chapel is completed, of which notice will be given.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, north side, West of Broadway.—By divine permission, services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SCOTT, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. DE VAUX, of South Carolina.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. C. D. FOSS, Pastor. No service in the evening till September.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—(7TH-St., near 3d-av.)—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. E. S. FAIRCHILD. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT.—PREACHING SUNDAY, the 22d, at No. 405 Grand-st., one door above Clinton, at 10½ A. M., by W. G. BURNS, and at 3 P. M. by J. K. BELLOWS: *What we are looking for.* Come and hear. Seats free. No collection taken.

PROFESSOR A. J. UPSON, OF HAMILTON College, will preach each SABBATH MORNING during the month of August at 10½ o'clock, in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., near 4th-av.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 2¾ P. M. All the seats in this Church are free.

WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST? Bishop SNOW, of the Second Advent Church, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Character and Work of Christ.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary Chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

A FREE CHURCH AT THE CORNER of Market and Henry sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats all free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. H. COLE at 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, WEST 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS. Strangers made welcome.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs. Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY morning and evening. Seats free. Prayer Meeting, 3:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-av., corner 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. VAIL will preach at 10½ o'clock on SUNDAY MORNING. No service in the evening.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.—Prayer meeting SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Young men and the public generally invited.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—D. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A New and True Story Told of the Late President.

From Dickens' All the Year Round.

During the Summer of the most disastrous and doubtful year of the late American war, the Colonel of a New-Hampshire regiment lay for some weeks extremely ill of camp fever, near Hampton Roads, in Virginia. Hearing of his critical condition, his wife left her Northern home, and, after much difficulty, made her way to his bedside. Her cheerful presence and careful nursing so far restored him that he was in a short time to be transferred to Washington.

In the Potomac River the steamer in which the invalid officer, Colonel SCOTT, and his wife had taken passage, was sunk, in a collision with a larger vessel, in the night time. The crew and nearly all the soldiers on board were rescued or saved themselves; but amid the horrible confusion of the scene, Colonel SCOTT became separated from his wife, and she was lost. The Colonel was picked up in the water by the crew of the larger steamer, and under his direction every effort was made to discover his wife, or rather her body, for all hope of finding her alive was soon abandoned. The sad search was fruitless; it was resumed in the morning, the people along the shore, humane Confederates, lending their aid. But the gray, sullen river refused to give up its dead, and the young officer, half frantic with grief, was compelled to go on to Washington. Within a week, however, he received word from below that the body of the lady had been washed on shore; that those good country people, generous foes, had secured it, cared for it, and were keeping it for him.

It happened that just at that time imperative orders were issued from the War Department, prohibiting all intercourse with the peninsula—a necessary precaution against the premature disclosure of important military plans. So it was with some misgivings that Colonel SCOTT applied to Mr. Secretary STANTON for leave to return to Virginia, on his melancholy duty.

"Impossible, Colonel," replied Mr. STANTON, firmly; "no one can have leave to go down the river, at this time, on any private mission whatever. Our present exigencies demand the most stringent regulations; and I hope I need not say to you that no merely personal considerations should be allowed to interfere with great national interests. Your case is a sad one; but this is a critical, perilous, cruel time. 'The dead must bury the dead.'"

The Colonel would have entreated, but the busy Secretary cut him short with another "impossible," from which there was absolutely no appeal. He went forth from the presence, and returned to his hotel, quite overwhelmed.

Fortunately, he was that afternoon visited by a friend, to whom he told the story of his unsuccessful application and sad perplexity, and who immediately exclaimed, "Why not apply to the President?"

The Colonel had but little hope, but acknowledging that the plan was worth trying, drove with his friend to the White House.

They were too late. It was Saturday evening, and Mr. LINCOLN had gone to spend Sunday at Soldier's Rest, his Summer retreat. This was but a few miles from town, and the Colonel's indomitable friend proposed that they should follow him out, and they went.

There was then a popular belief that all the wronged, the troubled, and suffering could find a refuge in "Father Abraham's" capacious bosom; a belief that was not far out of the way. Yet there were times when overburdened, wearied, tortured, the patriarch longed to clear that asylum of his forlorn inmates, to bolt and bar and double-lock it against the world; times when life became too hard and perplexing for his genial, honest nature, too serious and tragic and rascally a thing by half.

It happened, unluckily, that the poor Colonel and his friend found the President in one of his most despondent and disgusted moods. He was in his little private parlor, alone in the gloaming. He was lounging loosely in a large rocking-chair, jutting over it in all directions. His slippered feet were exalted, his rough head was thrown back, his long throat bare—he was in his shirt-sleeves. Yes, dear, fastidious English reader, it was genuine Yankee *abandon*—make the most of it.

He turned upon his visitors a look of almost savage inquiry. There was, indeed, in his usually pleasant eyes a wild, angry gleam—a something like the glare of a worried animal at bay.

Colonel SCOTT proceeded very modestly to tell his story; but the President interrupted him, to say brusquely, "Go to STANTON; this is his business."

"I have been to him, Mr. President, and he will do nothing for me."

"You have been to him, and got your answer, and still presume to come to me! Am I to have no rest? no privacy? Must I be dogged to my last fastnesses, and worried to death by inches? Mr. STANTON has done just right. He knows what he is about. Your demands are unreasonable, Sir."

"But, Mr. LINCOLN, I thought you would feel for me."

"Feel for you! Good God! I have to feel for five hundred thousand more unfortunate than you. We are at war, Sir; don't you know we are at war? Sorrow is the lot of all; bear your share like a man and a soldier."

"I try to, Mr. President, but it seems hard. My devoted wife lost her life for coming to nurse me in my sickness, and I cannot even take her body home to my children."

"Well, she ought not to have come down to the army. She should have stayed at home. That is the place for women. But if they will go tearing about the country, in such times as these, and running into all sorts of danger, they must take the consequences! Not but that I am sorry for you, Colonel. As for your wife, she's at rest, and I wish I were."

Saying this, the President leaned back wearily in his chair, and closed his eyes, not noticing, except by a slight wave of his hand, the departure of his visitors.

I am not ashamed to confess that my hero tossed restlessly that night, upon a pillow wet with manly tears, that he was desperate and resentful, utterly unresigned to the decrees of Providence and the War Department, and that he thought ABRAHAM LINCOLN as hard as he was ugly, and as inhumane as he was ungainly.

Toward morning he fell asleep, and slept late. Before he was fully dressed, there came a quick knock at the door of his chamber, and he opened it to President LINCOLN! The good man came forward, pale and eager, tears glistening in his eyes, and grasped the Colonel's hand, saying, "I treated you brutally last night. I ask your pardon. I was utterly tired out, badgered to death. I generally become about as savage as a wild cat by Saturday night, drained dry of the 'milk of human kindness.' I must have seemed to you the very gorilla the rebels paint me. I was sorry enough for it when you were gone. I could not sleep a moment last night, so I thought I'd drive into town, in the cool of the morning, and make it all right. Fortunately, I had little difficulty in finding you."

"This is very good of you, Mr. President," said the Colonel, deeply moved.

"No, it isn't; but that was very bad of me, last night. I never should have forgiven myself if I had left that piece of ugly work stand. That was a noble wife of yours, Colonel. You were a happy man to have such a noble woman to love you; and you must be a good fellow, or such a woman would never have risked so much for you. And what grand women there are in these times, Colonel! What angels of devotion and mercy, and how brave and plucky!—going everywhere at the call of duty, facing every danger! I tell you, if it were not for the women, we should all go to the devil, and should deserve to. They are the salvation of the nation. Now, come, Colonel; my carriage is at the door. I'll drive you to the War Department, and we'll see STANTON about this matter."

Even at that early hour they found the Secretary at his post. The President pleaded the case of Colonel SCOTT, and not only requested that leave of absence should be given him, but that a steamer should be sent down the river expressly to bring up the body of his wife. "Humanity, Mr. STANTON," said the good President, his homely face transfigured with the glow of earnest, tender feeling, "humanity should overrule considerations of policy, and even military necessity, in matters like this."

The Secretary was touched, and he said something of his regret at not having felt himself at liberty to grant Colonel SCOTT's request in the first place.

"No, no, Mr. STANTON," said the President; "you did right in adhering to your own rules; you are the right man for this place. If we had such a soft-hearted old fool as I here, there would be no rules or regulations that the army or the country could depend upon. But this is a peculiar case. Only think of that poor woman!"

Of course, the "impossible" was accomplished.

To the surprise of the Colonel, the President insisted on driving him to the Navy-yard, to see that the Secretary's order was carried out immediately; seeming to have a nervous fear that some obstacle might be thrown in the way of the pious expedition. He waited at the landing till all was ready, then charged the officers of the steamer to give every assistance and attention to his "friend, Colonel SCOTT." With him he shook hands warmly at parting, saying, "God bless you, my dear fellow. I hope you will have no more trouble in this sad affair—and, Colonel, try to forget last night."

Away up in a New-Hampshire churchyard there is a certain grave carefully watched and tended by faithful love. But every April time the violets on that mound speak not alone of the womanly sweetness and devotion of her who sleeps below—they are tender and tearful with the memory of the murdered President.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 21, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '62	121⅛	1000	Lake S. & M. S..	108⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65. new	120⅝	200	do.......b30	108⅜
251,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '67.	120⅝	100	do.	108⅛
20,000	do.......s3	120⅝	550	do.	108
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C.'67.c	120¾	32	do.	108⅛
1,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111⅛	1000	Ill. Cen.	139⅛
3,000	U. S. 6s., Cur...	109⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R..	87⅜
2,000	Tenn. S. 6s, ex c.	62	400	do.	87⅛
5,000	do.	61⅝	1400	do.	87⅝
20,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n...	53	1000	do.......s60	87⅜
15,000	do.	53½	500	do.	87⅛
10,000	do.......s30	53½	400	do.	88⅛
10,000	do.	53⅝	10	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	96⅛
5,000	N. C. St. 6s....	53⅝	100	do.	96⅝
23,000	N. C. 6s, new..	50	400	Clev. & Pitts. b. c.	106⅛
11,000	do.......s. tax	55	400	Chi. & R. I.	116
2,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s	108	300	T., W. & W.....	85⅛
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	95	200	do.	86
7,000	T. & W. C.C.B.	87	800	Mil. & St. P. R....	81⅛
1,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M...	83¾	100	do.	81⅛
1,500	Lake S. Div. Bs.	91⅛	100	do.......c	81⅛
1,000	St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. bds.	82½	19	do.	81
5,000	W. U. T. 7s. bds.	90	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89
10	Continental Bk...	101	100	do.......c	88⅝
20	Fourth Nat. Bk..	105¾	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	87
5	Ninth Nat. Bank	113	100	do.	86⅛
10	Pac. Mail..ex.div.	81	100	do.	86⅛
100	Adams Ex....	57⅝	100	Pitts. F.W. & Chi.	151⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	20	100	do.	151⅜
500	New-York Cen...	201⅛	17	do.	152
400	do...bet. call.	201⅝	1000	Ohio & Miss..s60	32⅛
100	Quick. M. Co. b.c.	15	100	do.......b10	32⅜
400	Hudson R....	181⅛	400	do.	32⅛
100	do.......b30	182	100	do.......b3	32⅝
200	Reading R.....	96⅛	100	Chic. & Alton....	156
500	do.	96⅝	100	do.	155
500	do.	96	300	do.	155½
500	do.......b3	96	500	Del., L. & W....	112¾
200	do.......s30	96	100	N. J. C. R....	105⅛
10	Mich. Central....	120	100	N.Y. & N.H. R.R.	144
100	do.	129¾	25	Mor. & Es....	88⅛
100	C., C. Cin. & I. R	79	100	H. & St. J. R....	125
40	do.	79½	14	do.	126
			100	C. C. & I. Cen. R.	35⅝
			100	do.	35⅛
			30	do.	35

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$15,000	U.S. 5-20 C.'65, n.	120⅝	$20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111⅛
65,000	U.S. 5-20 C.'67...	120⅜	25,000	U. S. 6s Cur....	110⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$5,000	La. 8s, Lev. B..	85½	200	Wells-Far. Ex.....	19⅛
5,000	do.	85⅛	200	do.	19⅝
100	Cumberland.....	35½	100	West. U. T.....	37⅝
100	Mariposa.....	7⅛	100	Reading.....	96
100	do.	7⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.....	32⅝
100	Canton Co.....	59½	100	do.	32⅛
300	Quicksilver.....	15	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.....	96⅛

SATURDAY, Aug. 21—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell to 131½@131¼@131¼ ₱ cent., and then rallied to 131¾@131⅞@131⅝ ₱ cent., as compared with 132⅜ ₱ cent. on Friday night. The market was very weak through the forenoon, and up to about 3 o'clock P. M., when there were some signs of a rally in the Gold Room on a bid for large sums from one of the Banking firms connected with California, and who have to make deposits in the Treasury Office here for California account. At 4 o'clock the quotation returned to 131½ ₱ cent. The movements of Gold through the week have been large. The Treasury Office received, in all, for San Francisco account, by telegraphic transfers, $2,000,000, and for Customs $3,492,865. The Office paid out $315,179 for Gold Interest, and sold $1,000,000 at noon on Thursday. The Banks lose on their Gold averages of the week $2,559,989. The shipments of Gold and Silver, of all sorts, amount to $492,981. In other departments of the Bank movement than Gold, the liquidation of the week amounts to $3,764,232 in Loans; $1,659,258 in Greenbacks, and $6,928,165 on the general line of Deposits, including the above sum of $2,559,989 in Gold.

The Money market closed for the week at from 5 to 7 ₱ cent. per annum on call to the Brokers. The prevailing rule of the Street is 6 ₱ cent., but as usual on Saturday, some of the large lenders accepted 5 ₱ cent. rather than carry their balances over to Monday. While these moderate rates on demand loans prevail in Wall-street, there is an indisposition among lenders, at Bank and among private Bankers, to make time engagements except at much higher rates, running all the way from 7 ₱ cent. and a commission to 12 ₱ cent. per annum.

On the Stock Exchange, with the exception of the Public Funds, which held steady on the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States, and were higher on the Currency 6 ₱ cents, the market was generally bearish on the New-York and Western Roads, including the temporary favorites of Friday, the Lake Shore and Wabash. The feeling was especially weak on the Vanderbilt Roads, until near the close, when orders appeared for Hudson River at 180@181, and for Central at 200 ₱ cent. The intense heat of the weather caused the Exchange Board to dispense with the Second meeting, and the business was well over on the Street by 3:30 P. M.

The latest quotations as compared with Friday night are as follows. The Foreign Exchanges closed on the basis of 109½ for 60-day Bills on London. The new Tennessee Bonds were firm:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	115	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	123⅛	122⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	120⅞	120⅝
American Gold Coin	132⅜	131½
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	52⅞	53⅝
Virginia Bonds, old	55½	55½
Missouri Bonds	86½	86⅝
North Carolina Bonds, new	50½	50
New-York Central	*201⅛	*200
Reading Railway	96⅝	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	116	115⅞
Northwest Common	88	86⅛
Northwest Preferred	97	96⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	105¼	105
Pacific Mail Company	83	*79⅝
St. Paul Preferred	89	88⅝
St. Paul Common	81	80⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	82½
Hudson River	181½	180½
Harlem	161½	160
Lake Shore	107⅝	107⅛
Wabash	85½	84½

*Ex-div.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	123⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	120⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	123	5-20 coup., 1867	120⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	121⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	122⅛	10-40 reg.	111
5-20 coup., 1864	121⅛	10-40 coup.	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	121⅛	6s, Currency	109⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1881	103	Georgia 7s, new bds..	91
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1886	103	N. Carolina 6s	56
Ill. Canal bds, 1870	99	N. Carolina 6s. new bs	50
Ill. Coupon 6s, 1877	99	S. Carolina 6s, new..	64⅛
Ill. Coupon 6s, 1879	99	Missouri 6s	86⅛
Ill. War Loan	99	Missouri H&St.Jo.Iss	90
Indiana 5 ₱ ct.	98⅛	Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds	64
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1873.	97	Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds	84⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1878.	95	California 7s	125
Michigan 7 ₱ ct., 1878.	97⅛	Connecticut 6s	99⅛
Michigan 7 ₱ ct. W. L	97⅛	Rhode Island 6s	99⅛
Tennessee 6s, ex cou..	61⅛	Alabama 8s	96
Tennessee 6s, new bds	53⅛	Alabama 5s	93
Virginia 6s, ex cou...	55	N. Y. 7s, Can. Ln., '70.	100⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds..	55	N. Y. 6s, Can. Ln., '72.	102⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

America	142	Irving	110
City	200	Metropolitan	138
Phenix	109	Market	122
North River	90	Nassau	106
Tradesmen's	150	Shoe & Leather	143
Butchers' & Drovers'	134	Corn Exchange	130
National	108	Continental	100
Merchants' Ex.	117	St. Nicholas	115⅛
Seventh Ward	112	Importers & Traders	132
State of New-York	110⅛	Central National	112⅛
Commerce	118	Fourth National	105⅛
Ocean	101	Ninth National	112
American Exchange	115⅛	Tenth National	105⅛
Chatham	150	Oriental	150
Bank of the Republic	115	Gold Exchange	149
Hanover	108	Bkrs. & Broks. Assn.	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Gt. West. 2d M., 1893.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	87	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	87	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879.	95	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883.	89⅛	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	94⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880.	83⅛	Mor. & Essex 1st M.	99⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888.	77	Mor. & Essex 2d M.	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70.	99	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, S.F., '85.	102⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	100
Harlem 1st M.	101	N. J. Cen. new Bds.	95
Mich.Cen. 8 ₱ c., '69-72.	130	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	101⅛
Mich.Cen., n. 1st 8s, '82.	130	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.	97
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	98	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	82⅛
M. S. & N. I. S.F. 7 ₱ c.	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92
Pac. R. 7s guar. by Mo.	90	Pen. R. Bds.	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	119	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.	100⅛
A. & T. H. 2d Inc.	76	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	90⅛	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d	86
Con. 7 ₱ c. conv.	99	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Han. & St. J. L. G'ts.	108	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	83⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	93⅛	Tol., P. & War. E. D.	83
Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	89	West. Union Bds.	89
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	76⅛	Iron Mountain Bds.	82
Tol., W. & W. C.C.S.F.	86⅛	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	91
Gt. West. 1st M., 1888.	83		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Aug. 21, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$96,355,831 93
Gold receipts	1,080,804 03
Gold payments	*5,448,837 00
Gold balance	78,647,896 59
Currency receipts	226,907 83
Currency payments	608,811 95
Currency balance	10,334,724 81
General balance	91,592,862 97
Included in gold receipts—Customs.	321,000 00

*Five million Gold Certificates canceled and sent to Washington.

In the ultimate terms of consolidation between the Lake Shore and Wabash Roads, a variation was made from the original proposition of 6, 7 @ 8 ₱ cent. for three years on the Wabash, to an equality of Dividends after the 1st of January, 1870—the Lake Shore being allowed an extra Dividend of 4 ₱ cent. out of the earnings of the current six months.

Report of Specie exported from the Port of New-York, for the week ending Aug. 21, 1869:

Aug. 17—Steamship Westphalia, Paris—Gold bars	$104,403
Aug. 17—Steamship Westphalia, Paris—Foreign silver	20,100
Aug. 17—Steamship Cleopatra, Sisal—American silver	1,000
Aug. 19—Steamship Union, London—Mexican dollars	66,150
Aug. 19—Steamship Union, Paris—Mexican dollars	35,500
Aug. 19—Steamship Union, Southampton—Gold bars	36,753
Aug. 19—Steamship Columbia, Havana—American silver	7,600
Aug. 21—Steamship Lafayette, Havre—American gold	1,000
Foreign gold	900
Foreign silver	28,900
Gold bars	51,193
Silver bars	85,331
Aug. 21—Steamship City of Boston, Liverpool—Silver bars	14,005
British gold	14,640
Aug. 21—Steamship Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—American silver	25,506
Total	$492,981

Terms of the Fort Wayne Lease.

From the Text of the Lease.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be paid, each and every year, to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, during the term aforesaid, (999 years,) $1,380,000 in quarter yearly installments, that is to say: $345,000 on the 1st day of April, for and in respect to the quarter ending on the 31st day of March preceding; $345,000 on the 1st day of July, for and in respect to the quarter ending on the 30th day of June preceding; $345,000 on the 1st day of October, for and in respect to the quarter ending on the 30th day of September preceding; and $345,000 on the 1st day of January in the next following year, for and in respect to the quarter ending on the 31st day of December preceding. The said several installments shall be paid at the office or agency, for the time being, of the party of the first part, in the City of New-York, except in any case in which the party of the first part shall have designated, in writing, a different place within either of the States in which some part of the said railway is situate, for the payment of any installment; in which case the payment of such installment shall be made at the place so designated. Such sum of $1,380,000 shall be exclusive of all taxes which are now, or may be at any time hereafter, imposed by the Government of the United States, or by or under the authority of the Government or laws of any of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana or Illinois, upon the stockholders of the party of the first part, or any of them, in respect to any capital stock in, or any dividends upon, or any income derived from capital stock in the said Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, or upon such capital stock, or any income derivable therefrom, so far as such taxes shall be payable or collectable through the party of the first part, or the party of the second part, or any officer or agent thereof, or shall be in any lawful manner required to be collected or paid through either of the said parties, or any officer or agent thereof, before the actual receipt of such dividends by such stockholders; it being the true intent and meaning of these presents that the said sum of $1,380,000 shall at all times hereafter be and remain applicable by the party of the first part as a dividend fund for the stockholders of the said party of the first part, without any deduction or abatement on account of any such tax, and that every such tax shall be paid by the party of the second part, in addition thereto. * * *

ART. 6. The said party of the second part shall and will, from time to time, and as often as the same shall become due, also pay and discharge, without deduction from the rent aforesaid, any and all taxes, assessments, duties, imposts and charges whatsoever, which shall or may be levied, assessed or imposed, during the said term by any governmental or lawful authority whatsoever, upon the said demised railways and premises, or upon any part thereof, or upon any business or earnings or income of the same; or upon the party of the first part, with respect to the said demised railways and premises, or any part thereof, or any business or earnings or income of the same, or upon the party of the first part, for or with respect to any money which shall be paid, or which shall become payable to the said party of the first part, as or on account of the rent hereinbefore reserved in article I of these presents, or any money which shall be paid or become payable to the said party of the first part, in pursuance of these presents, or with respect to any interests or rights under these presents, or upon such money, interests or rights; or which shall or may be levied, assessed or imposed upon any stockholder or stockholders of the party of the first part in respect to capital stock in the said party of the first part, or in respect to any dividends upon or any income from such capital stock, or upon such dividends, or income, or capital stock, by or under any governmental authority which is or may be exercised over any territorial jurisdiction within which any part of the said demised railways and premises is or may be situate, except such as shall be collected by or under the laws of any State from its own citizens personally, without any action upon or through any intervention or service of either of the parties hereto, or any officer or agent thereof; it being the true intent and meaning of these presents, that all governmental charge upon the aforesaid property, or the stockholders, with respect to such property, or the income therefrom, which may be imposed by or under any governmental authority capable of enforcing such charges against or through the said property, or the corporation owning or leasing the same, shall be assumed and satisfied by the party of the second part, however the forms thereof may change during the term of these presents; but that the said party of the second part shall not be or become liable to pay any tax imposed by any law of any of the States within which the said Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, or any part thereof, is situate, or by any law of any other State, upon citizens of such State personally, in respect to stock held by them, or dividends or income derived by them therefrom, which shall be collected from such citizens personally, without any action upon or through, or any intervention or service of the party of the first part, or any officer or agent thereof; nor shall anything herein contained be construed to render the party of the second part liable to pay any tax imposed by the Government of the United States, or of any State, specifically upon income derived from interest on the bonds of the party of the first part, except as to certain Equipment Bonds and certain Bridge Bonds hereinbefore mentioned."

Tennessee Credit—Repudiation an Impossibility.

From the Nashville Union, (Democratic.)

The Washington correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, under date of Aug. 13, writes as follows:

> "Mr. J. E. RUST, Treasurer of Tennessee, arrived here to-day, and gives a contradiction to the statement that there is any ground whatever for the reports that a movement is on foot to repudiate the State debt, beyond the silly speeches of one or two demagogues. The whole thing is absurd, for the reason that the forty millions of debt are held by rebel corporations who have a direct interest in maintaining the credit of the State."

Some of our own State papers have indulged in a discussion of the probability of a repudiation of a portion of the indebtedness of the State, incurred on account of aid extended to certain railroads. This discussion is wholly unnecessary and worse than useless. Tennessee will not tarnish her good name, and she could not if she would, by repudiation. Those who have been discussing the probabilities of repudiation seem to forget, if they ever knew it, that repudiation is an impossibility. The law under which these bonds were loaned is laid down in the Code as follows:

> 1,097. These bonds, when issued, constitute a lien upon the section of the road so prepared, including the road-bed, right of way, grading, bridges and masonry, upon all the stock subscribed to such road, and upon the iron rails, chairs, spikes and equipments, when purchased; the State being vested with the lien, without any conveyance, as a security for the payment by such Company of the interest on such bonds as it falls due, and of the principal of the bonds at their maturity.
>
> 1,098. And upon the completion of the entire road, the State is invested with a lien without deed, for the purposes mentioned, on the whole road, superstructure, equipments and stock, and upon all the property owned by the Company as incident to or necessary for its business.
>
> 1,099. Nor can such Company, after the issuance of the bonds for the first section, create any lien, incumbrance or mortgage on any part of the road, or on any portion of their property, in conflict with or having priority of the State lien.

This mortgage is made to protect the State, and, of course, inures to the benefit of the holders of the bonds. But suppose the State should repudiate them, what then? John Smith, who holds $100,000 of these bonds, will bring suit against the railroad company to which they were loaned, in the name of the State of Tennessee, for his use, to foreclose the mortgage, and thus compel the payment of his claim, if the railroad and its fixtures shall be worth so much. But suppose the road and the other property covered by the lien shall not sell for a sufficient amount to pay the holders of the bonds, what are these creditors to do since the State has repudiated its liability, and a private citizen cannot bring suit against the State? This question is fully answered in a report from the Judiciary Committee submitted to the Senate at the last session of the Legislature in relation to the sale of what is known as the "defaulting railroads," that is, the roads that do not pay the interest on the bonds loaned them. Speaking of the proposed sale of these roads, the Committee say:

> "The committee have said that they must go at some time or other, unless the policy of the State, or rather of her legislators, is changed. Now for the facts and law establishing this proposition. Repudiation, if resorted to, cannot save them. Suppose the State should buy them at the sales under the decrees. They are then the property of the State, and she may not be willing to sell them. Concede she will not. The Committee have shown her enormous indebtedness, and that it is constantly and rapidly increasing. It is admitted that a sovereignty can be sued only and in the manner in which she may consent to be brought before the Courts. The Constitution of the State of Tennessee provides that she may be sued in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe. This was giving her consent, should the Legislature, in its wisdom, prescribe the manner of doing so. The Legislature did, at one time, by law, so prescribe, but a subsequent Legislature repealed this statute, thereby withdrawing her consent. And, hence, she cannot be sued in her own Courts. Neither can she, since the adoption of the eleventh amendment of the Constitution of the United States, be sued in the Federal Courts by citizens of another State, or citizens or subjects of a foreign Government. But she can be sued in the Supreme Court of the United States by another State. Most of her bonds are held by citizens of New-York. Now, suppose by her policy she becomes so involved as not to be able to pay her bonds, interest or principal, all the citizens of New-York have to do is to get the Legislature of their State to intervene and take up the bonds, and then the State of New-York, as it will be her duty to do for her people, can bring suit and recover judgment in the Supreme Court of the United States. Upon such judgment she can have her execution, and sell the railroads of the State, and any other property she may own, and if there be not a sufficiency, the Legislature might be compelled to levy a tax sufficient to pay the residue. This is a strong case, but it is not beyond the range of probability, if the course of events do not change."

Here, then, it is clearly shown that if there was a disposition to repudiate that portion of the State's liabilities incurred on account of aid extended to railroads under the Brownlow administration, it could not be carried into successful practice. *There are, no doubt, a few men in the State who favor the repudiation of this portion of the State's liability; but the great mass of the people, the men who pay the taxes, favor no such wild scheme.* Instead of agitating and advocating an impracticable policy, which can only injure the standing and credit of the State, those who suggest repudiation as a panacea for the evils under which we are groaning should devote their energies to devising some means to save, if possible, to the stockholders the money they have invested in these roads. While seeking to save the State, let us try also to protect their interests. With economy and judicious management of the affairs of the State, these road companies may be so favored as to enable them to recuperate and save themselves from utter ruin and their stockholders from heavy loss. Would it not be a judicious step in this direction to turn over the roads now in the hands of receivers to the stockholders, and let them try to bring up their roads to a paying point. As business is on the increase, this may be done. But, in any event, there will be no attempt at repudiation. The liabilities of the State are large, and the taxation is grievously heavy upon a people impoverished by the war, and who have not yet recovered from the severe losses they sustained, *but they will willingly bear their part of the burdens of the Government, economically administered as it will hereafter be, rather than that the fair fame of Tennessee should be tarnished by repudiation, even if such a thing were possible.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We offer for sale the small remaining unsold portion of the above bonds. The road is completed; earned last year $1,118,238 net, about $11,000 per mile, while the interest on the loan is $420,000 in gold.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency. For further particulars apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

A TOBACCO SPECULATOR IN TROUBLE.

Samuel Goodman was examined yesterday on the charge of having a quantity of tobacco in his possession on which no tax had been paid. Assistant District-Attorney Purdy appeared for the Government. It appeared that the accused was a sailor on board the ship *Saratoga*, and that he obtained the tobacco in Richmond, Va., subsequently endeavoring to smuggle it into this port for purposes of speculation. He was arrested by Charles Buddington, of the Fifth Precinct Police, as he was passing through Beach-street with the property in his possession. He was remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury.

RAID ON LOTTERY DEALERS.

The following lottery dealers were arrested by Benjamin Jones, and were held in the sum of $1,000 to appear and answer the charge of doing business without a license: Henry Hoff, of No. 673 Tenth-avenue; John H. Lukenberg, of No. 1,389 Broadway; Mrs. Paul Held, of No. 371 West Fifty-second-street, and Richard Vandervert, of No. 776 Ninth-avenue.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Mary Mead, a resident of Greene-street, was charged with having passed a $10 counterfeit greenback on a druggist named W. C. Wile. She was discharged at the request of Assistant District-Attorney Purdy, there being no evidence to show that she was aware of the character of the bill.

Franz Frank was held for examination on the charge of doing business as a wholesale and retail liquor dealer without paying the special tax as required by law.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Hughina Cameron, Caspar Duechting, John A. Kraemer, Ann Stevens, John Hannan, John Payn, Thomas L. Kindred, John D. Hoffman, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: William H. Berry, James O'Donnell, Peter Casey, Thomas J. Chapman, John A. Branigan, Clara Gerau, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of Maria Nolan were granted to Peter Nolan; of John Homberg, Catharine Homberg, Stephen Christian Homberg, Walburga Homberg and Ernst A. Homberg to Jacob Zimmer, all of the City of Brooklyn.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

STEALING A HORSE.

Henry Schmidt, of Melrose, Westchester County, made an affidavit that one Peter Lazelle had stolen from his stable a horse worth $400, which he had brought to New-York, where he had been arrested by Officer O'Neill of the Eighteenth-Precinct. The accused admitted that he had taken the animal, and was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

MAYHEM.

Hugh Crahan, of No. 442 West 36th-street, stated that while going home Friday evening he was attacked by John Donnelly, and that, during the ensuing struggle, his assailant bit off his under lip. The accused did not deny that he had been guilty of the crime, and was committed, without bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

Arthur Higgins, of No. 320 Sixth-street, was held to answer for abusing and beating his wife.

John Schaffer, of No. 174 Chrystie-street, was committed on the charge of stealing $60 worth of property from Henrietta Kullrig.

James J. Lamb, of No. 441 East Eleventh-street accused of severely wounding John Bauman with a knife, was held to answer.

Base Ball.—Atlantics Against Keystones.

The ball match between the Atlantics and Keystones, yesterday, was interrupted in the sixth inning by the rain and the game stopped. In the five innings played, however, the Atlantics had completely worsted their opponents, the score standing 34 to 2. The New-Yorkers did some terrific batting and had "whitewashed" the Philadelphians four times when the game was called. The Keystones were weak at the bat, muffed balls and played generally much worse than they did the day before with the Mutuals. Mr. GEORGE HALL, of the Stars, acted as umpire. The Philadelphians returned to their city last night, not having won a game since they left it on their tour.

National Guard News and Gossip.

At the election for field officers in the Fourteenth Regiment, held on Monday last, the following officers were chosen: William H. De Bevoise, Colonel; Henry T. Head, Lieutenant-Colonel; and James McLear, Major. These officers are closely identified with the interests of their veteran command, having served with it in the field. Colonel DeBevoise was a distinguished officer. Lieutenant-Colonel Head participated in every engagement, every skirmish, and every movement of the regiment during its three years' service. The empty sleeve of Major McLear attests his honorable service. If properly handled this Chasseur command ought to soon resume the high rank it has until lately held. As has been handsomely said by a Brooklyn journal "no other militia regiment in the State has so glorious a record as the Fourteenth made for itself during the war. Brooklyn is proud of the regiment which reflected so much honor upon it, and it would cause general gratification to see a revival of the old spirit which would bring it up to the old standard. The field officers elected have the confidence of the old members. They are old and tried soldiers and must feel a pride in the organization, and will no doubt devote their best energies to the promotion of its welfare. It is proposed to get new uniforms, retaining the peculiar features of the present one, but somewhat modified in pattern. Since his promotion, Colonel De Bevoise has ordered weekly meetings of the commissioned officers at his residence, and he was serenaded one night last week. The future prospects of the command are quite brilliant.

Battery K, of the First Artillery, will have their second annual picnic and Summer night festival to-morrow at Elm Park, Ninety-second-street. Field practice will be included in the programme.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the two weeks ending Aug. 14:

Second Brigade.—Robert A. Barry, Surgeon, vice Louis Bauer, vacated. Second Cavalry—Henry McManus, Assistant Surgeon, vice Charles H. Williams, resigned. Second Infantry—Francis M. Ball, Captain, vice John Ray, resigned; John P. Collins, First Lieutenant, vice Edward McCabe, declined; Charles W. Genet, Second Lieutenant, vice Francis M. Ball, promoted. Fourth Infantry—Patrick F. McShane, First Lieutenant, vice John B. Gunn, promoted. Sixth Infantry—Charles Reichel, Second Lieutenant, vice Frederick Shon, promoted. Ninth Infantry—Edward W. Francis, Second Lieutenant, vice Noah Loder, transferred. Thirteenth Infantry—Samuel Richards, Adjutant, vice Clarence Stanley, resigned; Abram Van Nostrand, Quartermaster, vice Charles P. Gullick, promoted. Twenty-fourth Infantry—James B. Hall, Second Lieutenant, vice George J. Chippendale, resigned. Fifty-fourth Infantry—James Renwick Campbell, Adjutant, vice Chas. B. Ayres, promoted; Richard H. Warfield, Quartermaster, vice Jno. E. Flint, term expired; Horace A. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, original. Fifty-fifth Infantry—Peter Heb, First Lieutenant, vice Adam Kramm, resigned; Phillipp Schweinfurth, Second Lieutenant, vice Michael Hack, resigned; Charles Ingenbrand, Captain, vice Frank Word, failed to qualify; Jacob Bessinger, Second Lieutenant, vice J. J. Rosback, removed from district; Frank Wokal, First Lieutenant, vice Jerome Lang, removed from State; John Weiderhold, First Lieutenant, vice Albert Maner, promoted; Francis Schilling, Major, vice G. B. Goldschmidt, resigned; John H. Rapp, Second Lieutenant, vice Frederick Rotz, resigned. Seventy-first Infantry—Thomas Girvan, Jr., First Lieutenant, vice Alfred Spear, promoted; Thomas H. B. Simmons, Captain, vice H. H. Evertoon, resigned; N. Woodhull Smith, First Lieutenant, vice Walton Carpenter, resigned; Stephen Curtis, Jr., Second Lieutenant, vice William E. Rache, resigned.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the same period:

Fourth Brigade.—Major Francis C. Brown, Assistant Adjutant-General, Aug, 9, 1869. Second Cavalry—First Lieutenant William K. Voorhees, Aug. 6, 1869. Sixth Infantry—Second Lieutenant Andrew Shappel, Aug. 9, 1869; Captain William Syring, Aug. 9, 1869. Eleventh Infantry—Captain Philip Fisher, Aug. 6, 1869. Forty-fourth Infantry—First Lieutenant R. B. Merriam, Aug. 6, 1869. Sixty-ninth Infantry—First Lieutenant J. J. O'Donoghue, Aug. 6, 1869.

At a meeting of Company C, First Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., (Hawkin's Zouaves,) Captain Deerey Cooper presiding, Charles W. Terrette, ex-member of Second Company, Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., was unanimously elected Second Lieutenant. Mr. Terrette was introduced by Lieutenant-Colonel Almar P. Webster, and after a few select and appropriate remarks the company partook of a repast, and dispersed fully satisfied with their newly-elected Second Lieutenant.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS. FALL, 1869.

LORD & TAYLOR

Will offer, at retail, on MONDAY, Aug. 23,

A FULL LINE OF

PARIS AND LONDON NOVELTIES

IN

PRINTS,
PLAIDS,
WINCEYS,
RICH SILKS,
SILK AND WOOL MIXTURES,
ROBES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.

EXCLUSIVELY OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., corner Chrystie-st.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

BARGAINS IN POPLINS AND SERGES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 23,
FINE QUALITY, HIGH COLORED PLAID POPLINS, at 50c. per yard.
EXTRA FINE HIGH COLORED PLAID POPLINS, 75c. per yard.
ALL WOOL SERGES, only 75c. per yard.
BEST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS, $2 50 per yard.
Also,
6-4 SILK CHAINE, GRISAILLE AND SATIN-FACED POPLIN, PLAID DIAGONALS FOR SUITS, &c., &c.,
AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
Strangers and the residents of our neighboring cities are respectfully invited to examine the above, which, in price and quality, will be found to be extremely attractive.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Are receiving
NOVELTIES IN
MOQUETTES, ROYAL WILTONS, CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, ENGLISH BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THE FIRST IMPORTED.
And are also offering a large assortment of
BEST QUALITY PARIS MOQUETTES, REAL AXMINSTERS, BRUSSELS, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES IN
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, &c., &c.
And are
MAKING LARGE ADDITIONS
To all their Popular Stocks of
DRESS GOODS at 25c. per yard, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY.
SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS.
ALPACAS, POPLIN, ALPACAS and LUSTRE CORDS, also a lot of EMPRESS CLOTHS, 40 per cent. below their value.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of every description of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 970 Broadway, near 18th-st.

DRY GOODS.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, NEW DESIGNS AND GOOD QUALITY, FOR SALE AT RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,
NO. 273 CANAL-ST.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND CENTRE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

CONTINUE TO RECEIVE
BY EACH AND EVERY STEAMER
Full lines of
BLACK AND COLORED RIBBONS IN TAFFETA, GROS GRAIN AND SATIN.
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN SASH RIBBONS.
Comprising
PLAIN COLORS, of the newest Paris shades;
BLACKS, of extra quality and all widths, from 5 to 10 inches;
FANCIES IN ECOSSAIS, RAYE, ALGERINE AND BROCHE.
ROMAN SCARFS
In great variety.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-TWENTY BONDS.

$300,000

IN

BONDS OF

BUCHANAN COUNTY,

STATE OF MISSOURI,

Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an Election held for this purpose.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,

With the option of paying them after ten years,

Bearing TEN PER CENT (10 per Cent.) Interest, payable Semi-Annually, on 1st of July and January, at the

BANK OF AMERICA, New-York,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

Principal Payable in New-York.

Taxable Wealth of County, $13,000,000
Debt, including these Bonds, only $500,000
Price 95 until September 1st next.

FOR SALE BY

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 49 WALL-STREET, New-York.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, AND WILL FURNISH INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.

TANNER & CO.

AUG. 19, 1869.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	123⅛	123⅝	5-20 Coupon, '67.	120⅛	120⅜
Coupon, 1881	123⅛	124	5-20 Coupon, '68.	120⅛	120⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862.	121⅛	121⅛	10-40 Regist'd..	110⅝	111
5-20 Coupon, '62..	122⅛	123	10-40 Coupon...	114⅛	114⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64..	122⅛	122⅝	Gold	132⅛	132⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	122⅛	122⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109⅛	109⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	120⅛	120⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business
JAY COOKE & CO.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,
Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of
CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance, bank, gaslight and manufacturing stocks; also, a large variety of railroad bonds and other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—All Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards, receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

BONDS OF SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY of Long Island; also Mexican Bonds wanted by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 ₱ CENT. bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company. Apply to R. L. CUTTING, Jr., & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio, and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis....	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern......	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western...	521	7,281
Illinois Central.....	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent.	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent.	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold.	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000—	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses.		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 113 Broadway.
NOTICE.
The following United States bonds have been stolen from this Company, and the public are notified and cautioned not to purchase or sell the same:
Bond No. 120,793, dated Nov. 1, 1865, for $1,000.
Bond No. 9,577, dated Nov. 16, 1861, for $500.
Bond No. 4,601, dated June 15, 1864, for $500.
J. C. FARGO,
General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.

WATERTOWN,
MADISON CITY,
RACINE,
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN,
all COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS of WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS and other WESTERN STATES issued in aid of RAILROADS OR MUNICIPAL purposes, now in default of interest, wanted at fair rates, by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

AMERICAN EXPRESS,
ADAMS EXPRESS,
SCRIP DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES wanted.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND and LONDON TELEGRAPH STOCK for sale by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1869.
NOTICE.
The public are hereby notified and cautioned against receiving or dealing in the following named coupons, each for $17 50, cut from Bond Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, of the City of Toledo, General Fund Bonds.
Also, coupons from Bond No. 19 for $7 09. The same were stolen from this Company, and payment has been stopped.
JAS. C. FARGO, Gen'l Supt.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 28th inst. and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next.
WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869.
FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The transfer books will be closed Friday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
Sun Building, opposite City Hall.
Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 7 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax.
On Special Deposits, for the convenience of business men, interest is paid on daily balances as per agreement, check books are furnished, and checks paid at sight without the book. The attention of business men is called to the advantages thus offered, which will be fully explained on applying at the Bank.
"Time is money." Depositors will receive prompt and courteous attention.
One dollar will commence an account.
German and French spoken at the counter.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, RICHARD VOSE, Vice-Presidents.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH-AV. corner of 14TH-ST. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept. 1.
R. H. BULL, President; J. R. KEELAR, Vice President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,312,555 36.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 25	Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9
Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26	Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1	Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16
Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22
China, Wednesday, Sept. 8	Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First cabin……$130, gold. Second cabin……$80, gold.
First cabin to Paris……$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin……$80, gold. Steerage……$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
ETNA, (via Halifax,)……Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS……Saturday, Aug. 28, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN……Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE……DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT……LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE……ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Oct. 16

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN,	2,565 tons	Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO,	3,132 tons	Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA.	2,965 tons	Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA,	3,125 tons	Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO,	3,015 tons	Sept. 29, at 12 M.

CABIN PASSAGE……(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE……(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN……Sept. 1
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $150 to $200, according to location of berth. Steerage. $75.

These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain HUDSON.

Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Aug. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE……Aug. 26
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER……Sept. 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Sept. 9
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA……KEMBLE……Saturday, Aug. 28
GEO. CROMWELL……VAILL……Saturday, Sept. 4
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independent line commencing with the steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, to leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, 1869, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance by this line, one-half per cent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Cabin Passage, $20.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MINNETONKA will sail Sept. 1.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—HEIRS WANTED.—IF WILLIAM BAIN, a native of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, who left Scotland in the year 1838, was supposed to have settled in the State of Illinois, and was last heard of at Pittsburg, Penn., or, should he be dead, if his heirs would communicate with Messrs. YEATS & FLOCKHART, Advocates, &c., No. 84 King-st., Aberdeen, Scotland, they might hear of something to their advantage.

WILL MR. GEORGE L. GOLDSMITH call at No. 176 William-st.?

REMOVAL.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND WEST 23D-ST., BOX NO. 839 POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869.
THE GENERAL OFFICES OF THIS Company have been removed from No. 187 West-st., and will from this date be located at this place.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER 30 NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
AT 5 P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.
PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.
RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.)
AT 5:30 P. M.
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 5:20 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY. THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG. FARE 50 CENTS. The steamer THOS. COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30, Christopher-st. at 7:40, 34th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, (West Point,) Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1:30 and Sing Sing at 3:45, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets to Newburg and return 75c.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Pack-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

CAMP MEETING AT SING SING.—Regular Sunday morning boat for Newburg, landing at Yonkers and West Point, also at Sing Sing, to accommodate those wishing to attend camp meeting. The splendid steamer SUNNYSIDE leaves foot of Morris-st., Jersey City, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30; Vestry-st., North River, 7:45; Christopher-st., 8 o'clock; 34th-st., 8:30. Passengers have two hours at Newburg and three hours at West Point. Lands at Jersey City on return trip. Fare, 50 cents each way.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.
Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. N. B.—During camp meeting, at Sing Sing each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; and 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare, 50 cents each way.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M., making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE—Landing at Whitestone, Sand's Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, East River, SUNDAY, Aug. 22, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

CAMP-MEETING BOAT FOR SING SING.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING from foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, touching at 34th-st. at 8¼; returning, leaves Sing Sing at 3 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt

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FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMER FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—An upper cabin Screw Steamer, with large carrying capacity, 155 feet long and 24½ feet beam, in good order, ready for service. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J. Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

THE DUTIES OF ST. JOSEPH'S Academy for young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, will be resumed Sept. 1, 1869. Terms per annum, including board and tuition, $220.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

INSTRUCTION.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN TEN LESSONS.—Ladies or gentlemen may take lessons. Private instruction in separate parlors, at all hours. Classes at 9, 3 and 7½ P. M. Book-keeping and higher mathematics. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE, Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st. Established 1838.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.
Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.
For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT HER NEW RESIDENCE,
No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,)
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 38TH-ST.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869

RECTORY SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 9 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.
The Fall session begins Sept. 7.
REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
HAMDEN, July, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING
RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.
Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOSTO,
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE,
170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.
Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses, Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C.—Dolbear's Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, is kept open day and evening to prepare pupils practically for business. Applicants secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAM C. MEARS,
MADAM PROSSER,
DIRECTRESS.
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &C. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

MISS C. MERLE'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.
A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.
Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 6,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL
The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

THE WESTON BOARDING SCHOOL is a strictly first class school for boys. It has been established thirty-five years; its location is healthy, retired and convenient; its buildings are new and capacious; it prepares for either business or college; it is military in organization; its teachers are the best to be had, and the number of scholars is limited to fifty. Terms, $400 per year. Parents are invited to call, or send for catalogue to A. S. JARVIS, Weston, Conn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., L. L. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—A GERMAN literary man, professor of the English, French, Italian and German languages, receives in his own family a limited number of pupils. Terms monthly from $40 to $80. For particulars, call on Mr. J. WINDMUELLER'S, German Savings Bank, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

PUPILS WANTED.—A TEACHER OF thorough experience in teaching desires to take into his family two or three boys or girls to be educated with his own children. The most satisfactory references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 150 Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGlish and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address S. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, is open day and evening to prepare pupils practically for business. Ten $5 seats vacant.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF TWELVE BOYS at Unionville, N. Y., three hours from New-York by railroad; pleasant and healthful location. Address S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED by a young lady, capable of teaching English branches and music; references of the best character given and required. Address GOVERNESS, care of H. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, Mathematical and English teacher, with excellent testimonials, desires employment as teacher or tutor. Address TUTOR, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE, competent to teach Latin and the higher English branches, desires a position as governess or assistant teacher. Address S. W. J., Station C.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF ALLEN EBBS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
AUG. 21, 1869. ALLEN EBBS, HENRY JAMES.
P. S.—The business of the late firm will be liquidated by HENRY JAMES. ALLEN EBBS continues business on his own account at No. 183 Broadway, second floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 309 5TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—A family having rented a spacious and elegantly furnished house are prepared to dispose of a second floor, consisting of five communicating rooms, with bath, containing all modern conveniences, to a family with first-class board. Also a suite of front rooms on third floor. House, location and all appointments unexceptionable. Best references given and required. Private stable to rent.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, first-class apartments, second floor, with full board; would prefer to go where there are no other boarders; references exchanged. Address, naming terms, E. S. W., Box No. 1,225 Post Office.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—AN ENTIRE second floor to rent, with or without private table; also suites of rooms and a large room suitable for two gentlemen; house first class; references exchanged.

NO. 105 CLINTON-PLACE.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms on second floor, en suite or singly, to let with board; also, a few single rooms for gentlemen.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, No. 145 East 16th-st., near first-class restaurant. Apply from 6 to 8 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN ORANGE, N. J.—A party occupying a large house, pleasantly situated, with extensive grounds, and near a depot, would like to accommodate a small family with board for two or three months; table supplied with fruit, vegetables and milk from their own place. Address A. M., Station D, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE on the bank of South Shrewsbury River, two miles from Long Branch; good table; vegetables raised on the place; well shaded; terms moderate. Address HENDRICK SMOCK, on the premises, Oceanport, Monmouth County, N. J., or J. E. HYDE, No. 2 Columbia-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open. Rooms secured at the Astor House, or by telegraph. Families remaining over four weeks taken at reduced rates.
C. A. STETSON, JR.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.
CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, BOULEvard, St. Nicholas-av., 11th-av., Broadway and vicinity. For sale and exchange several fine properties, improved and unimproved. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST.—LOT 28 x100; house, brown stone, four stories, high stoop; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT MANSION, coach-house and grounds, at Fort Washington; all modern improvements. Apply at No. 159 Water-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—50 BY 150 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $20, cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ENGLEWOOD, TENAFLY, CRESKILL, Closter, Tappan, and other localities, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; large and small farms and country seats; also several plots of Palisade lands for sale and exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF THREE ELEGANT law offices, fronting on Broadway, furnished, to let, entire or in part, or will share them with a lawyer of good standing. Apply at No. 115 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1, TO A SMALL family, a second floor, consisting of four rooms; location a few blocks above Canal-st., and half a block from 6th-av. cars; water and gas; rent $30 per month. Address A. B. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH lady's maid in a private family; can make dresses and arrange hair. Apply at No. 7 West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A BOOKkeeper; has had several years' experience; references given. Address HOWARD, Bridgeport, Conn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A COMMISSION DRY goods house, a bright lad, under 15 years of age; must reside with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, T. H. B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO OPERATORS ON SINGER'S machine; also, four to sew by hand. Apply at No. 42 Marshall-st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—FOR THEIR DRESSMAKING department, an experienced cutter and fitter. Apply by note, with name and references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Want first-class experienced saleswomen in their suits, ready-made dress and millinery departments. Apply by note, with name and references, or personally at
BROADWAY AND 10TH ST.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTANA.
THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.
Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.
H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of August, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of Bergen, County of Union and State of New-Jersey, JAMES W. WILLIAMS, of Bergen, County of Union and State of New-Jersey, and EDWIN D. PARKHURST, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. between 5th and 6th avs.
FOURTH WEEK.
Mr.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Matinee on Saturday at 2.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
With the view of accommodating the great demand for places, the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS
in advance, for which time seats may be secured at the Theatre or at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
A BOUNDLESS SUCCESS.
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY, "PLAY,"
With its ever-changing, Humorous, Caustic and Dramatic Pictures of Life at the Continental Summer Resorts. Cast with
E. L. DAVENPORT, GEORGE CLARKE,
GEORGE HOLLAND, CLARA JENNINGS,
AGNES ETHEL, MRS. G. H. GILBERT,
Davidge, Polk, Emily Lewis, &c., in the fashionable and contemporaneous Portraitures. MATINEE SATURDAY. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MONDAY, AUG. 23, 1869,
And every evening during the week,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
In two of his most famous specialties,
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
In Tom Taylor's comedy of the
VICTIMS!
And his world-renowned characterization of
SOLON SHINGLE!
Assisted by a superior company of talented artistes.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
Proprietors……Carl Rosa and C. D. Hess & Co.
The season in New-York will commence at the
FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11,
with the first performance in America of Balfe's Grand Romantic Opera,
PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.
The season is necessarily limited to fifteen nights and three matinees, the company opening at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Oct. 4.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY, AUG. 22, 1869,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
Afternoon at 3½ o'clock, evening at 8 o'clock.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA
WILL APPEAR IN BOTH CONCERTS,
in a new and brilliant programme every concert.
CONDUCTOR……THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL for one week more. MASSANIELLO, or THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI. Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL as JULIETTA. Mr. P. E. Connelly as Gonzalo. TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
No. 721 to 727 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square. The great success attending Mr. Trenor's efforts in establishing a first-class hall for first-class people, has induced him to enlarge his beautiful rooms to an area of nearly an entire block, every room refurnished, painted and embellished with rare and costly paintings, immense mirrors, &c., rendering this truly splendid establishment not only one of the largest, but by far the most convenient in the City for Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Weddings, Private Theatricals, Tableaux, &c. Rooms open daily. One hundred settees and three hundred chairs for sale cheap.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt.
WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick. South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE.

One undivided half interest in a fully developed Slate Quarry—capable of producing an unlimited amount of the best Vermont Purple and Green Slate. Is in good working condition, and the transportation facilities are unsurpassed. For full particulars address E. B., Hoffman House, New-York.

IRON WORKS.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE!

In buildings where PERKINS' Fire-Proof Cold-Air Iron Shutters and Doors are used, fire cannot spread. Sample shutters at Washington Iron Works, Office No. 57 Liberty-st.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Hotel-keepers, clubs and dealers who wish to purchase a genuine imported article to suit their customers, at a reasonable price, will do well to call at JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 8 Cedar-st., up stairs.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MISS CLIFORD, YOUNGEST CLAIRvoyant in the world, just from the Indies. By use of Tea reveals the future correctly; gives lucky numbers. All should see her. No. 405 4th-av. Hours, 10 to 4.

MEDICAL.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIately by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored by Elixir of Life, recommended before marriage.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
10TH WEEK 10TH
10TH WEEK 10TH
LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN
GRAND REVIVAL GRAND REVIVAL,
GRAND REVIVAL GRAND REVIVAL.
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
IMPOSING EFFECTS,
IMPOSING EFFECTS,
STARTLING TABLEAUX.
STARTLING TABLEAUX.
GENERAL ADMISSION……50 CENTS
GENERAL ADMISSION……50 CENTS
GENERAL ADMISSION……50 CENTS
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
GEO. L. FOX'S PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
THE KIRALFY TROUPE.
MATINEES 1½ WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MONDAY, SEPT. 6,
THE FAVORITE DRAMA OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

TAMMANY—PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.
New-York Amusement Company, Proprietors.
In inaugurating the second season at this popular place of amusement, the directors have endeavored to furnish their patrons with the most extensive and varied entertainment ever offered here, which, while it is most attractive as a whole, will be found to contain more or less to satisfy every taste, from the widely popular to the discriminating and select. That these efforts have been recognized and acknowledged by the public is attested by the overflowing and enthusiastic audiences that have nightly crowded the building from floor to roof.
The artistes engaged in the various departments of amusement, science and art, are all of acknowledged superiority in their separate specialties, and include a number of recognized star names.
Every evening and Saturday matinee. Second week of all the brilliant and attractive novelties.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS.
New ballets—"The Girls of the Period," "Shells of the Ocean," "Game at Cards," &c., &c.
Moe and Goodrich, Champion Skaters. Lauri's Comic Pantomime. Bobby Newcomb's Corps of Dancers. The Silvester's New and Wonderful Illusion. Harry Gurr's Unequaled Performance. Logrenia's Trained Birds, Mice, Cats, &c., Professor Robert's Magic Tableaux. And other innumerable attractions. Admission to all, 50 cents.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.—Piano, Singing, Violin, Harmony and Languages. Applications are now received for term commencing Sept. 1. Talent employed superior to that of any music school in America. Elementary Class, designed for pupils deficient in the rudiments of music, free. Send for circular.

A PRIZE CONUNDRUM AND REBUS in September No. of NICK NAX.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to and through Fiftieth-street, to near Fifth-avenue, and in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

Second—For building sewers in Chrystie, Broome, Jersey, Wooster and Gay streets.

Third—For laying crosswalk from northeast to northwest corner of Grand and Norfolk streets.

Fourth—For laying crosswalk opposite the Church in Pitt-street.

Fifth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 55 Monroe-street.

Sixth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 2 Ann-street.

Seventh—For laying crosswalk opposite Grammar School No. 12 in Madison-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

First—West side of Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street; both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, and half the block on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, running northerly from Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

Second—Both sides of Chrystie-street, from Broome to Grand-street; both sides of Broome-street, from Elizabeth to Mott-street; both sides of Jersey-street, from Crosby to Mulberry-street; both sides of Wooster-street, from Amity to Fourth-street, and both sides of Gay-street, from West Waverley-place to Christopher-street.

Third—Both sides of Norfolk-street, from Grand to Broome-street, to the extent of half the block from Grand-street, and the northerly side of Grand-street, to the extent of half the block easterly and westerly from Norfolk-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Pitt-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street.

Fifth—Both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike-street.

Sixth—Both sides of Ann-street, from Park-row to the extent of half the block toward Nassau-street.

Seventh—Both sides of Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

Second—For laying crosswalk in Thirty-eighth-street, at west side of Eighth-avenue.

Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue, to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and the west side of Eighth-avenue to the extent of half the block, northerly and southerly from Thirty-eighth-street.

Third—Both sides of Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1869.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 30, 1869, for the construction of sewers in the following localities, viz.:

SPEC. 13.—In 43d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; also in 44th and 45th sts., between 2d-av. and East River, and in 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

SPEC. 14.—In Washington and Greenwich sts., between Desbrosses and Canal; Caroline st., between Duane and Jay; Leonard, between Broadway and Elm; Centre Market-place, between Grand and Broome, and in Broome-st., between Centre and Mulberry sts.

SPEC. 15.—In 81st-st., from 9th-av. to and through 8th-av. to near 85th-st.

SPEC. 16.—In 3d-av., between 93d and 107th sts.

SPEC. 17.—In 112th-st., between 1st and 3d avs.; 114th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and 119th-st., between Avenue A and Harlem River, with branches.

SPEC. 18.—In 7th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue B.

SPEC. 19.—In Duane-st., between William and Rose sts.; Madison-st., between Gouverneur and Montgomery; Goerck and Norfolk sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts.; Sheriff-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.; Prince-st., between Mott and Mulberry; Avenue A, between 3d and 4th sts., and in 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

SPEC. 20.—Outlet sewer in 61st-st., at East River, and in Avenue A, between 61st and 71st sts.

SPEC. 21.—In 5th-av., between 89th and 108th sts.

SPEC. 22.—In 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and in 77th-st., between 1st and 3d avs., with branches.

SPEC. 23.—In 10th av., between 28th and 29th sts.; and 42 receiving basins as described in this specification.

SPEC. 24.—Underground drains between 59th and 65th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.

SPEC. 25.—In 11th-av., between 13th and 23d sts.

Proposals will also at the same time be received for paving 2d-av., from 14th to 19th sts., with Nicolson pavement.

The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE. Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from persons legally authorized to lay the "Brown and Miller" pavement, and also the "Fisk concrete" pavement, in the City of New-York, for the laying of the "Brown and Miller" pavement in North Moore-street, from West Broadway to West-street, and in White-street, from Centre-street to Broadway; and for the laying of the "Fisk concrete" pavement in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1869.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

General McMahon's Journey to Buenos Ayres.

HIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH LOPEZ.

Reception of the New Minister to the Argentine Republic.

The Advices by the Steamship Arizona.

Movements of General McMahon—His Relations with Lopez—Their Correspondence—Reception of Minister Kirke by the President of the Argentine Confederation—The Speeches—News from the Paraguayan War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, July 14, 1869.

General McMAHON has arrived at Asuncion on his way to Buenos Ayres. He sent his baggage down from headquarters in bullock carts, and was himself attended by a small Paraguayan escort bearing a flag of truce. The escort was stopped by the pickets of the Allies, but as soon as the Minister appeared he was treated with great respect and attention. After receiving the hospitality of the Commander-in-Chief, a guard was ordered to accompany him to Asuncion. He is daily expected here by his family, whom he left in care of Mr. WORTHINGTON. That gentleman will now leave immediately, as his successor, Mr. KIRKE, has arrived. He has been much liked here. It will be seen from the correspondence below between General McMAHON and LOPEZ how cordial have been the relations between them:

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: My mission near the Government of Paraguay having terminated, I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the autograph letter of the President of the United States announcing my recall.

It is with profound grief that I bid your Excellency farewell at a moment so trying in the history of this Republic.

The heroism and noble perseverance which I have witnessed during my short residence in the country has filled me with profound and lasting interest in the lot of its people.

I must confess with sorrow to being disappointed in the hopes I had entertained of being able to congratulate your Excellency on the restoration of peace.

I hope sincerely that the day is not far distant when the din of arms will cease forever within the confines of the Republic, and that the heroic sacrifices made by the gallant people over whom your Excellency presides will meet their just reward in the prosperity and lasting independence of their country.

I now fulfill the last duty with which I am intrusted, by expressing to your Excellency the sincere desire of the President of the United States to strengthen and draw closer the friendly relations happily existing at present between the two Governments, and to insure to each people the benefits resulting therefrom.

I offer you this assurance with the greatest pleasure, from the fact that during my mission near your Excellency's Government nothing has occurred to interfere in the slightest degree with these friendly relations, and I devoutly hope that they will ever continue on the same footing.

I thank your Excellency for the many acts of personal courtesy and kindness I have received from you during my residence here, and I must always retain a most grateful remembrance of them.

I offer your Excellency my wishes for your personal happiness and that of the Republic.

REPLY OF MARSHAL LOPEZ.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: I had cherished the hope that the worthy representative of the greatest of Republics would have been a witness to the end of the heroic sacrifices made by this people for their existence, whatever be the final lot which the God of Nations may design for them.

I feel flattered nevertheless at the just terms in which you recall the heroism of this generous people, and while our voice is stifled, they will serve to prove to the world that the Paraguayan Republic still exists, fighting to insure its free return to the community of nations, and that a prolonged struggle has not undermined its faith or shaken its heroism. Sensible as I am of the assurances which your Excellency gives me in the name of the President of the United States, my task shall be to foster the friendly relations between the two countries, so that when we get rid of the enemies now claiming all our attention, we may resume the enjoyment of the mutual benefits they offer.

I esteem in the highest degree the expressions of gratitude and the kind wishes with which you bid me farewell, at the conclusion of the short but friendly intercourse which your Excellency has so well known how to maintain between the United States and Paraguay.

Accept my wishes for the prosperity of the American Union and the personal happiness of your Excellency.

JUNE 24, 1869.

FAREWELL OF MR. WORTHINGTON.

On Thursday last, the President of the Republic received from the hands of Hon. Mr. KIRK, the newly-appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Argentine Republic, his credentials as such, having been previously presented by Hon. Mr. WORTHINGTON, the retiring Minister, with his letters of recall. The President's apartments in the Government House were splendidly decorated, the entire suite of the celebrated LOPEZ furniture, which is of great magnificence, being displayed for the occasion. The scene presented as the ceremony commenced was a most brilliant one, and thoroughly republican in character. The room in which the President stood was filled with a crowd of ministers, staff officers and high civil officials, all in full uniform, the military element being, however, predominant. The blaze of golden epaulettes and lace, the cocked hats and clattering sabres, made the scene resemble, in a high degree, similar receptions at European Courts; but the jostling crowd of curious private individuals in the ante-rooms, talking loudly, laughing, and in no ways measured in their comments on the distinguished party inside, reminded the beholder that we are in a land where liberty, equality and fraternity are the order of the day. Among those present we observed all the Cabinet Ministers, General PAEZ, Brigadier-General GELLY Y OBES, General PIRAN, Colonels CALVETE, PENA, BASQUEZ, QUESADA, and several others. Shortly after the arrival of the President, and when he had taken his place, Hon. Mr. WORTHINGTON stepped forward, and in a voice which, though at the commencement firm, subsequently faltered a good deal from evident emotion, read the following address in presenting his letters of recall:

MR. PRESIDENT: Being about to evacuate my mission, and surrender my functions as Minister Resident of the United States Government of the Argentine Republic, an office which imposed upon me the pleasant duty of cultivating the closest friendship and cementing the those fraternal relations which a wise statesmanship and mutual adherence to international obligations have caused to exist, I am instructed again to express to your Excellency the profound satisfaction with which my Government regards the perfect concord existing between the two Republics, the continuance of which so much conduces to the advantage of both peoples, and so happily illustrates the beauties and success of our republican system. Be assured, Mr. President, that amid the prosperity of the people of my country in the development of our resources, the permanence of our institutions, and the inviolability of our free Constitution, we will ever watch with unabated solicitude the progress and prosperity of our sister Republic. May peace dwell in your midst and plenteousness prevail among your people! And now, Sir, in completing the duties assigned me by my Government, by the delivery of my letters of recall, permit me to acknowledge my high appreciation of the distinguished regard with which, officially and personally, I have always been considered by the Government and people of the Argentine Republic.

His Excellency the President replied as follows:

"On receiving the letters of recall, by which your Government again places you in a position to render new services to your country, it is a source of the highest satisfaction to me to say that nothing could possibly be more gratifying to the Argentine Government than the straightforward and friendly manner in which you have fulfilled the duties of your onerous position, in representing worthily and effectively the spirit and intentions of the United States of America.

We have become habituated to the idea that the United States is not only a friendly nation, like all the rest, but we look on it as our sister and our guide in the rugged path we are pursuing, and along which it has passed so gloriously. A difference with the United States seems impossible, or we would, as if involuntary, find on which side the error lay, believing it out of the question that a hostile spirit could exist. Your conduct, M. le Ministre, has justified this anticipation, and made our favorable surmises a happy reality.

You must now allow me an expression of personal feeling. I had the pleasure of accompanying you during the passage from New-York to Buenos Ayers, and of thus initiating those friendly relations which you came here to maintain between your Government and that of the Argentine Republic.

The will of the people elected me on my arrival head of this Government, so that I had already been able, without any intrusion on my part, to become aware of the sincerity of the benevolent sentiments animating you. I have still a duty to perform; it is an interchange of friendly reciprocity as republicans and men.

You knew the ideas which I have expressed here in regard to your country. I know yours respecting mine. On your return to the United States tell them that there is a nation here, which, like its Government, is the sincere and dear friend of the United States."

After a short pause, the new Minister, Hon. Mr. KIRKE, stepped forward and read the following address on presenting his credentials:

MR. PRESIDENT: In succeeding Mr. WORTHINGTON, who had so honorably and efficiently discharged his duties as Minister of the United States near the Argentine Government, I do not wish to present my letter of credence with the ordinary formal words of expression used upon occasions like the present. I am charged by my Government to be vigilant in creating and perpetuating true fraternal relations between our respective Governments. This makes it my imperative duty; but independent of the duty thus imposed upon me, it will personally be my greatest pleasure to execute to the fullest extent, in letter and spirit, these instructions.

Why should these relations not exist in all their power and purity? The Republic of the North was the first among the nations of the earth to recognize the independence of the Argentine people and to indorse their efforts to establish the principles of self-government; consequently, it is right and natural that it should feel a deep interest in the success and advancement of the people your Excellency so ably represents as President.

I need not assure you of my personal friendship for the Argentine people; memory recalls with the keenest satisfaction the many acts of kindness and sympathy manifested by the Argentine Government and people during the darkest hour of my nation's history; but now the black cloud of civil war has forever passed away, and since I last had the pleasure of meeting you in my nation's capital, that great promoter of civilization and progress the locomotive, has crossed our continent and bound together with links of iron the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Be assured, Mr. President, it will be my constant effort and object to establish upon a permanent basis the most intimate relations between our people, knowing that you at the South and we at the North of the American Continent are mutually interested in demonstrating to the world the goodness, greatness, and justness of republican institutions. I have now the honor of presenting my letter of credence as Minister Resident of the United States near the Argentine Government.

The President replied:

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: I receive with the greatest satisfaction the credentials constituting you Minister Resident near my Government. General GRANT, President of the United States, by whom they were signed, must have proposed to himself to give me a proof of deference, and at the same time an expression of his particular desire to strengthen the relations between both nations, in naming you his representative.

He must have heard you speak with interest of our country, and testify to the sympathies entertained for the cause he so gloriously defended, as I myself have heard you, whenever you spoke of the River Platte. Judge, then, if you are welcome back to the country of your affections, the friendly sentiments of which toward your own have long been known to you, from the proofs of personal distinction which you formerly received here. Since then we have changed in nothing—you only find another friend at the head of the Government.

It is a favorable omen that you present me with your credentials between the 4th and 9th of July. The hands of our watch were a little behind on the dial of history, otherwise the 4th of July would be at once the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America and of the United Provinces of Buenos Ayres.

This fact confirms our conviction that it is not in vain that Providence has placed us at both extremities of the vast continent, which in its great designs it has chosen for the trial of those institutions which realize the greatest number of moral principles, and which best respond to the indications of reason and experience.

If you have read our recent parliamentary debates, you will have observed with satisfaction that Story, Webster, Tanney, Cushing, Paschal and Pomeroy are almost Argentine citizens, and masters who point out the way establishing among us your institutions, as remarkable for respect for private liberty as for preserving public tranquillity and the supremacy of the Federal Constitution. Be then most cordially welcome, Monsier le Ministre, as Minister Resident of the United States to the Argentine Republic.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

Although Sunday is the day chosen by the natives here for all manner of festivities, the American Legation was not opened on Sunday, the Fourth. On Monday Mr. WORTHINGTON received President SARMIENTO, with the Ministers of Government, and the foreign Ministers at the Legation. The Stars and Stripes floated from the public square in front of the barracks, and at noon the city saluted "the Great Republic" with twenty-one guns. Mr. KIRKE attended Mr. WORTHINGTON on that day, and was cordially welcomed back by the many friends, native and foreign, whom he acquired during his former residence here.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

A report reached here on the 6th that an English transport loaded with ammunition had been taken by the Paraguayans, and that they had recaptured the town called Rosario del Paraguay. LOPEZ is still intrenched among the hills of Ascurra. He is said to have plenty of food, but to be short of horses and guns. The Allied lines extend to within a league of his camp. The Brazilians are marching on Villa Rica, where they expect to meet reinforcements. Villa Rica is an important town situated in the principal mate-growing district of Paraguay. The condition of Asuncion is such as might be expected of a place deserted by its inhabitants and held by an invading army composed of Gauchos, Indians and negroes. The streets are worn into ravines and the sidewalks torn up. The house formerly occupied by the American Legation is now a hotel, and called the "Hotel del Christo." (Hotel of Christ!) Señor PARANHAS and the other representatives of what is called the Provisional Government, have gone to Asuncion this week.

A. A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARIZONA.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall Aug. 13, with papers, treasure and mails from California, reached this port yesterday. We are indebted to the purser for the prompt delivery of our special correspondence. The *Arizona's* treasure list is below:

SPECIE LIST.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$5,000 00	S. L. Isaacs & Asch	$2,000 00
J. McNider	859 00	Order	51,235 34
Total			$59,094 34

United States of Colombia—The Presidential Elections—The Majority for Salgar—Peace Throughout the Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Aug. 13, 1869.

The West India and Pacific steamship *Mexican*, with news from the interior of this Republic to the 17th of July, arrived at Aspinwall, from Santa Martha, on the 5th inst. Nothing important had transpired since the departure of the previous mail. President GUTIERREZ had gone on a visit to Navi on important business. Señor PEREZ was left in charge of the Executive power during his absence.

The two parties into which the State of Boyaca is divided still claim victory in the Presidential election, notwithstanding the Grand Jury upon this important matter have not yet decided.

The election in Santander had taken place, and had resulted in an astonishing majority in favor of SALGAR. This is the third of the States whose votes have already been given in his favor.

The result of the election in Tolima is not known, but it is supposed that it will be in favor of the Gran Jeneral MOSQUERA. So also will the election in Magdalena and Bolivar result, it is considered certain.

Peace reigns throughout the Republic.

South America—Interesting Ceremony at Valparaiso—Sad Accident at a Public Exhibition—Loss of a Sloop and Twenty-one Persons—New Coal Mines in Bolivia—Peruvian Independence Celebration—Anarchy in Ecuador—Political Offenders Shot.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Aug. 13, 1869.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Payta*, CONLAN, commander, arrived on the morning of the 3d inst.

CHILI.

The splendid edifice, the "Teatro Municipal," was the place selected for the ceremony of distributing the prizes awarded to the manufacturers of implements and machinery exhibited at the Agricultural Exhibition, on the 11th of July last, at Valparaiso. The President of the Republic and his Ministers, several members of Congress and the Diplomatic Corps, were present, and appropriate and elaborate addresses were delivered on the occasion. After the formal speeches His Excellency the President, Señor PEREZ, thanked the worthy citizens comprising the Managing Committee of the Exhibition and to all others who have contributed in the furtherance of this useful undertaking. A banquet was given on the 16th of the same month to all Chilian and foreign exhibitors then in Santiago.

A sad accident occurred at Santiago on the 11th at a public practice with ladders of the fire brigade, consisting of about thirty persons, near the statue of San Martin, in the Alameda. The ladders were placed in a pyramidical form, and they suddenly gave way with eighteen of the volunteers, some of whom fell thirty and others eight feet. Seventeen were severely injured and bruised. They were all taken to their houses or to the hospital. Of the injured but six are expected to recover.

A sloop with twenty-one persons on board, including passengers, was smashed on sailing out of the River Maullin by striking upon the bar where the sea broke with extraordinary violence. The first seas carried away the boats, and then the twenty-one persons on board were drowned.

The English steamer *Patagonia*, with sixty passengers and a large cargo on board, started on the 16th for Liverpool and intermediate ports.

BOLIVIA.

At La Paz business was not very brilliant. Report says that in the District of Copacabana, somewhere near the shores of the Titicaca, some valuable coal mines were discovered, and that an English house had solicited a concession to work the same during a period of twenty-five years.

Indian disturbances had occurred in various provinces, more especially in Omasuyos, where several regiments of the line were obliged to fire among the insurgents.

It is reported that the Minister of Justice, Señor MONTERO, has gone to Europe on account of the loan contracted in London for £500,000 by the Government.

PERU.

Great festivities had been in preparation for the 28th of July, the anniversary of Peruvian independence, which were to be kept up until the 2d of August. The regimental bands, military reviews, races, balls, &c., comprised the programme of amusements.

Shocks of earthquake were still frequently felt at Arica and Arequipa.

Telegraphic communication between Peru and the Isthmus of Panama, and new railroad projects, are under consideration by the Government.

ECUADOR.

Sad accounts are received from this Republic. The whole country is in a state of anarchy and depression. Two citizens were, on the 19th ult., brought in front of the artillery barracks in Guayaquil and shot for political offences.

THE WEST INDIES.

Jamaica—The Case of the Schooner La Have—Sale of the Australia—Cuban Refugees—The Labor Question—The Logwood Mania.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Sunday, Aug. 8, 1869.

The facts relating to the captured schooner *La Have* are now before the law Courts for adjudication. Actions have been instituted against the Governor, the Collector-General of Revenues, the Collector of Customs and two subordinate officers, for having detained the schooner and seized her cargo. The case for the prosecution is in the hands of Messrs. HILL, AIREY and HARVEY, solicitors in this city. The Customs authorities, being unable to take out the large guns found on board the *La Have*, applied to Commodore PHILLIMORE for assistance. An officer and a crew were accordingly sent up from the guard ship, and the *La Have*, having been taken possession of, was navigated to Port Royal, and there remains until the naval authorities succeed in raising her heavy artillery.

The American river boat *Australia*, which was built in New-Orleans for the Magdalena River trade, and put in here in distress, on the recommendation of a survey which pronounced her "unseaworthy," was sold for the sum of £515. Messrs. NUNES BROTHERS, after a spirited competition, were declared the purchasers.

A new sensation is the arrival at Lucea of six Cubans, who had left Cape Cruz in an open boat, and had been five days at sea, when the boat was seen by Captain LYON, of the sloop *Mary*, at a distance of five miles from land. Captain LYON took the passengers on board the *Mary*, and one of them stated his intention to go to Kingston, and take with him a favorite servant by whom he was accompanied. On reaching Montego Bay, he freighted a sloop called the *Success*, for the purpose of sending her to Cape Cruz to bring to this island other Cubans, who with himself had been defeated by the Spaniards in a battle that was lately fought near the town of Manzanilla. The four refugees at Lucea were to go in the *Success*, and embarked on board the vessel on Monday last for the prosecution of their voyage; but they had not been long at sea when they directed the Captain to turn back and land them at Montego Bay, as they feared being taken by a Spanish cruizer and shot or garroted. The *Success* returned to Montego Bay on the 27th inst. and landed passengers, who will no doubt proceed to Kingston in a few days.

The journals, especially the *Guardian*, continue to discuss the labor question. The Government has granted £300 toward the publication of a hand-book on Jamaica. The *Guardian* says:

"The majority of the people of England are ignorant of the varied and innumerable resources of Jamaica, and of the fact that the island is capable of giving ample and comfortable maintenance to thousands of families that are sadly impoverished and distressed in their native land. It is ignorance which prevents the settlement of white immigrants among us, and the want of an increased and industrious population in healthy localities, where all the necessaries of life can be produced abundantly, deters men of wealth to aid us with the investment of capital to any extent. White men who have to accomplish any great amount of manual labor must not be located in the lowlands; but there are highland districts where Englishmen have done, and still do a good deal in the open air: and where by avoiding the midday heat a considerable amount of what we have called farming operations may be attended to with impunity by steady, sober men."

The logwood mania is as rife as ever. A week or two ago the chippers had fears of a falling off; but we are happy to know that there is no fear whatever of a fall in the price of logwood for some time to come. The laborers are actively engaged in chipping, and daily cart loads of logwood are being taken to the wharf for shipment.

After prolonged trial, more satisfaction than ever is felt with the working of the District Courts. The general feeling among all classes is, that they are really adapted to the wants of the community, and that making reasonable allowance for the errors inseparable from the introduction of what is now a system in this colony, their practical working is all that can be desired.

K.

St. Thomas—The Annexation Feeling—Earthquake Shocks—The Sugar Crop in Barbadoes—Terror of the People at a Prophecy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. THOMAS, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1869.

Affairs on this barren rock remain the same. Trade is lively, considering the season, and the old subject of annexation is hardly spoken of, as the citizens have given up all hopes that Congress will recognize the Seward purchase.

The steamer *Telegraph*, lately engaged in the St. Domingo revolution, has been released by the British Government, and is now quietly anchored at Tortola. The charges that were brought against her, that she had insulted the American and British flags, have proved false, and nothing but inventions of the partisans of President BAEZ, of St. Domingo. The steamer has done nothing more than serve the revolutionists of St. Domingo, without interfering in any way with foreign commerce.

ANTIGUA.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt on the night of the 8th, off English Harbor, at about 11 o'clock. There was a phosphorescent halo over the water, dense volumes of smoke accompanying it, and a strong smell of sulphur.

BARBADOS.

The sugar crop of the past year has fallen short by some three hundred hogsheads. The young crop for next year is not encouraging, and may be said to be precarious, from the prevalence of dry weather. The inhabitants of the island are greatly disturbed by the prophecies of Mr. SAUBY, who announces a terrible catastrophe for the 5th of October next, in consequence of the peculiar position of the sun, moon and earth in reference to each other.

Mr. R. G. HOLEY arrived on the 22d ultimo from New-York, with his family, and had been gazetted Consul for the United States.

The event of the fortnight has been the arrival of a tread-mill from London, for erection at Glendairy, for the more effectual punishment of delinquents, the Duke of BUCKINGHAM being impressed that prisoners in the West Indies not only lived an easy life, but "waxed fat and kicked."

ST. VINCENT.

Governor RAWSON has visited this island; during his stay a riot occurred between the Police and the troops, the latter proving victorious. The soldiers who created the riot afterward broke open the prison, beat the Police out of the prison-house, and forcibly released the prisoners.

L.

St. Domingo—Siege of Druza—New-York Capitalists in the Island—A National Bank to be Established.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. DOMINGO CITY, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1869.

The Revolutionists are besieging the town of Azua under General CABRAL. President BAEZ has left St. Domingo City for Azua, to place himself at the head of his army opposing the Revolutionists.

General BAEZ has just conceded a liberal charter to Messrs. EDWARD PRIME and EDWARD P. HOLLISTER, of New-York, to establish a bank to be denominated "The National Bank of Santo Domingo," with necessary privileges, and to have a capital $2,000,000—$50,000 to be available ere operations can commence, and which must be done within three months from the 4th July; notes, redeemable on demand in silver or gold, to be issued, and for which privilege the Government exacts one per cent. per annum, and on the average of circulation. Besides, the Dominican Government is to have a loan redeemable in ten years of $1,000,000, and upon which eight per cent. per annum will be allowed, and payable half yearly.

The President of the Republic deserves much credit for having abolished unredeemable paper money, he being fearful that it would, if continued, be at a discount, somewhat like that in Hayti. The Government, therefore, wisely, not being able to do the needful, granted the exclusive privilege to issue notes to foreigners, who will introduce in the country a capital of $2,000,000; so much for Brother Jonathan's enterprise.

DOMINGO.

Hayti—Progress of the Revolution—The Real Worth of $1,000 of Paper Money.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACMEL, Monday, Aug. 9, 1869.

Nothing of importance to report from this unfortunate Republic.

President SALNAVE continues besieging Aux Cayes by land and sea. The town has been assaulted over and over, but all the efforts of SALNAVE have proved fruitless. Nevertheless he is determined not to abandon the siege until the triumph is accomplished.

From St. Mark's we learn that the revolutionary steamers *Columbia* and *Delphine* are being armed, and intend immediately to proceed to the bombardment of Gonaives and Port-au-Prince.

Gold at Port-au-Prince rules at $1,000 paper to the gold dollar. SALNAVE has had a dispute with the Catholic Archbishop at Port au Prince, and has disacknowledged him by a decree.

Here shipments of produce are daily taking place, and tonnage is wanted.

"REDDY THE BLACKSMITH."

More Incidents in his Career—His Brutality and Lawlessness Again Illustrated.

The sketch of the stormy career and special misdeeds of "Reddy the Blacksmith" in yesterday's TIMES was left incomplete to some extent, but only because space compelled an abridgment of the long catalogue of his achievements, and not for any want of materials to tell of other incidents illustrating the effrontery of the ill-used man who fled in disgust beyond the operation of New-York law because it served him with subpœnas at 9 o'clock at night.

Volumes might be written which would not be open to the reproaches of iteration or verbosity, and yet not tell all of the wor kwith which the incorrigible "Reddy" has busied his hands during the last twenty years; but to-day we intend to only brief sketch two of his latest tergiversations.

Very soon after his arrest and liberation on bail in the Graham affair, or, to be precise, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 3d day of June last, an officer of the Sixth Precinct, being on post in the Bowery, was approached by a citizen, who told that he had just been robbed in one of the basement saloons across the street. He had hardly begun his story, when up came "Reddy," and with many of the peculiar oaths he has probably invented, (for nobody else uses them,) he desired to know what the "snoozer" wanted. The officer told him it was none of his business, and requested him to move on, whereupon "Reddy" became demonstrative, poured out his wrath in abusive obscene language upon officer and citizen, and finally seemed about to put in execution his threat to "smash the stuffin" out of both of them. Thereupon the officer collared him, and taking him to the Franklin-street Station-house, made a charge of disorderly conduct against him. "Reddy" was locked up for the night, and the next morning being arraigned before Alderman MOORE, acting Magistrate at the Tombs Police Court, found his boasted power not altogether vain, for he was discharged upon the mere announcement of his case. The officer who made the arrest luckily escaped without a reprimand.

Two nights afterward, "Reddy" was again in the Bowery, and was again indulging his appetite for beating people, for without having any provocation whatever afforded him, which, however, he never considers necessary, he attacked an inoffensive man and an entire stranger to him. The stranger being small and unlearned in the manly art of "smashing snoozers," "Reddy" was having glorious sport, and would have brought the affair to a conclusion entirely satisfactory to him, had not a Tenth Precinct Officer interfered, and taking him captive, bore him away to the Eldridge-street Police Station, where he was locked up. The next morning he was arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, and was again discharged without punishment.

It will be noticed that both these breaches of the peace were committed while "Reddy" was under bail to answer the serious charge of robbery, and the incidents illustrate most forcibly the utter lawlessness of the man. If there could be any time when he would be circumspect enough to "assume a virtue" and put on the outward semblance of respect for law and good order, it would certainly be when he was awaiting trial on a grave charge and had all the decency of a great community aroused against him. Perhaps he endeavored to keep quiet, but as he certainly did not succeed, the fact shows very clearly how dangerous and useless he is, and how unfit to be at large.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Man and Girl Fatally Wounded in South-Street.

A Sea Captain Beats a Boy and Woman for Pilfering—He is Attacked by Sympathizers, and Fires upon Them—Full Details of the Affair.

Yesterday afternoon an affray occurred on Pier No. 27 East River, which resulted in the fatal wounding of a wealthy man and a young child. On the 14th inst. the ship *Pacific* arrived from Liverpool, in charge of Captain SAMUEL FOSS, a man 42 years of age, a native of the United States, and a resident at No. 122 South Eighth-street, Williamsburg. A seaman for many years, and of acknowledged capacity in his profession, his employers and the owners of the vessel have been prompt to appear, and state in his behalf that they have ever found him a most estimable man, honest, humane, even kindly and considerate in his personal dealings. It was this man, thus described as utterly unfitted for the *rôle*, who took the leading part in the tragedy on the pier.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon MARY O'TOOLE, of No. 10 Dover-street, who is a charwoman and combines with that calling a fruit-stand on the pier, noticed a barrel lying there which had been rolled out from the ship *Pacific*, but was at a considerable distance from the remainder of the freight. The head of the barrel was broken, and the contents having spilled out upon the dock the idea occurred to MARY that the lime, as she supposed it was, would be an aid in her cleansing work, and, gathering some of it up, she put it away in a bag. Just then a boy came along, and pressing him into service, she sent him to bring more of the stuff, she holding open the mouth of the bag while he poured in the lime. But these operations attracted the attention of Captain FOSS, and rushing upon the boy he began to beat him with a loaded cane, but using, as he claims, the small and harmless end. Mrs. O'TOOLE advancing cried out to FOSS to let the boy alone, as she, having told him to take the lime, was to blame if any one. The boy at this moment wriggling out of the seaman's grasp, rushed away, and FOSS taking her at her word began to beat Mrs. O'TOOLE on the head and shoulders with his cane. Thus far the actors being few and the events distinct, there is no disagreement in the accounts of witnesses, but thenceforward the affray is entangled in the crossing threads of many conflicting narratives.

Gathering out of these such facts as are best supported by evidence, it appears certain that the sight of FOSS beating the woman attracted the attention of many bystanders, and naturally created for her the sympathy of observers, who were strangers to the cause, and knew only that a man was beating a woman. Among these was JOHN HARRISON, a wealthy junk dealer at No. 157 South-street; and he, with others, rushed to her assistance. An angry and remonstrating crowd of men in a moment gathered around FOSS, and the woman, like the boy before her, slipped away and disappeared from the scene. What was said, or by whom, does not appear, but it is certain that FOSS was savagely attacked by HARRISON and at least one other man, that he was knocked down, that he rose to his feet with difficulty, that he drew a twelve-chambered revolver and fired five shots in rapid succession, two of which took effect on HARRISON, one striking him in the chest and the other in the upper part of the right leg; another shot struck DELIA ADAMS, a forlorn child, living at No. 108 Roosevelt-street, who had been gathering chips upon the dock, in the abdomen.

Officer COGAN, of the Fourth Precinct, being at Pier No. 33, saw the Captain beating the boy, and hurrying down seized and disarmed FOSS at the moment the fifth shot was fired, but he found a most difficult task in protecting his prisoner from the fury of the mob that was constantly increasing in numbers and anger. HARRISON evinced a most wonderful vitality, and with two bullets in him and the blood pouring from him, never staggered from his feet, but advanced upon FOSS, held in the clutch of COGAN, and gave him a powerful blow in the face. The friends of HARRISON also attacked the man already held by the law, and fired weights at him, which they had obtained from the store of the wounded man. One of the weights struck FOSS on the forehead, making an ugly gash, and another struck Officer COGAN in the back, but without doing any damage. The matter was becoming serious, and it was probable that the mob would succeed in executing the loudly-uttered threat of lynching the prisoner, when Officer FINN, also of the Fourth Precinct, arrived, and with his aid and that of some 'longshoremen, who volunteered their services, the prisoner was rescued and taken to the Oak-street Police-station, where he was locked up.

Meantime natural exhaustion had overtaken HARRISON, and he had sunk helpless to the street. His friends quickly procured a conveyance and carried him to his residence, No. 236 Madison-street, which he reached in an almost dying condition, and the physician who was immediately summoned, upon examining his wounds, was satisfied that death must ensue in a few hours. The girl, DELIA ADAMS, who had been shot, was taken in charge by the Police and sent to Bellevue Hospital. She did not appear to suffer intensely, but a superficial examination, showing that the ball had entered the abdomen, accounted for that circumstance, and showed that she had but a few hours or, at most, a few days to live.

The discrepancies to be noted are chiefly contained in the statements of FOSS and COGAN, and relate mainly to the provocation received, rather than to the actual shooting. FOSS was accorded an interview last evening with his employers, at which Officer COGAN was present, and, at the request of FOSS, listened to the statement he made of the affair. The seaman first stated that since he arrived on the 14th inst. and began unloading his cargo, he has lost about $300 worth of goods, stolen by the dock thieves, and when he appealed to several policemen successively on that post for instructions what to do, he was told to arm himself and protect his property. Seeing the boy and woman taking the lime, he admits he struck them with the small end of his cane, and claims that having done so, he was attacked by HARRISON and eight or ten others, and he admits that in self-defence he fired at the man who knocked him down, whom he presumes to have been HARRISON. Officer COGAN did not sustain FOSS as to the number attacking him, and said that only HARRISON and one other man were actually engaged in the onslaught upon the seaman, or very near him. COGAN, however, does say that after the arrest of FOSS he was savagely attacked by a number of men as already narrated.

The Coroners' office having been immediately notified, the case was assigned to Coroner FLYNN and by the *ante-mortem* statements of the victims and the subsequent investigations by that official, it is probable that the exact truth and the whole of it, will be ascertained.

Brooklyn Yacht Club Annual Chowder Party and Regatta.

The annual chowder party of the Brooklyn Yacht Club was held yesterday at the boat-house, Gravesend Bay. The run down to the bay formed a regatta for pennants presented by the Club, one for cabin sloops, the other for open sloops. There were only three entries for the first and four for the second, but a large number of other yachts started off with them. The entries were cabin sloops *Muskodeed*, *Niagara* and *Sophia*, open sloops *Marion*, *Hoop La*, *Phantom* and *Fanny Vail*.

At 11 o'clock the boats started from the club-house with scarcely sufficient wind to flutter a streamer, but as there was evidence of a breeze outside the bay, each made the best endeavor to get out and catch it. The *Phantom* was the first out to Fort Hamilton, followed closely by the *Sophia*, the *Marion* and *Hoop La*, leaving the *Niagara*, *Muskodeed* and *Fanny Vail* far behind.

Soon after the start of the competing boats, the schooner *Alice*, Commodore KIDD, started direct for Gravesend Bay, which she reached some time in advance of all others, they having to turn buoy No. 9, thence across to the bay.

After tacking off the Staten Island shore, very little alteration was perceivable in the relative position of the boats, but the *Fanny Vail* was perceptibly gaining, and on reaching Tottenville, passed the *Muskodeed*. The *Marion*, on arriving off buoy No. 9, carried away her jib, drew out of the race, and ran straight for Gravesend Bay, and the *Muskodeed*, soon after clearing Staten Island, parted her halyards. These were the only accidents which occurred, although the wind was tolerably strong and very treacherous. The arrival at Gravesend Bay was as follows: *Phantom*, *Sophia*, *Hoop La*, *Niagara*, *Fanny Vail*. The pennants were presented to the *Sophia*, for cabin sloops, and the *Phantom* for open sloops. The party then sat down to their chowder, passed a pleasant hour or two and started for home, and while making the run were caught in a severe squall, followed by a tremendous storm of thunder, lightning and rain. All, however, arrived safely home, perfectly satisfied with the day's enjoyment and evening's ducking. It is expected the *Phantom*, which was built and sailed by HARRY SMEDLEY, will soon be challenged for the pennant she won yesterday.

An Evening with the Spirits.

Last evening Messrs. BASTIAN and HOUGH, of Brooklyn, gave a *séance* at No. 62 Bleecker-street, after the manner of the DAVENPORTS, FAYS, EDDYS, and others. The room in which the *séance* took place was, of course, darkened, for the spirits love darkness rather than light, and the two young men, being bound by a committee chosen from among the audience, and placed near a table, on which were various musical instruments, bells, &c., the instruments were played upon and the bells were rung and thrown from the table, floated about the room, and performed various other eccentric movements. Then the young men were unbound, and were afterward bound by the spirits, or somebody, or something, and iron rings were slipped on their arms and then slipped off again, their arms and wrists being, all this time, firmly bound—at least so it appeared; but, as all these performances took place in the dark, it is, of course, impossible to speak with any certainty on the subject.

The whole performances, including the spirit voices, were a very clever imitation of those of the EDDY BROTHERS, and are neither more nor less worthy of notice than were the performances given by those gentlemen.

Drowned in a Water Main.

On Friday the body of a little boy, apparently about 11 years of age, was found floating in one of the mains of the Cypress Hills Reservoir, Long Island. It was first observed by a section watchman, who, on descending to remove it, found in close proximity a capsized rowboat. The body has not yet been identified.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 21.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are active and firm at 88¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Rentes, 73f. 57c.

ANTWERP, Aug. 21.—Petroleum quiet and steady.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 73f. 60c.

HAVRE, Aug. 21.—Cotton opens active and firm at 164½f. for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Aug. 21—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93⅛ for money and 93⅛ for the account. American Securities open firm at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84⅛; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83⅜; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82⅜; United States Ten-forties, 76¼; Erie Railway shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens a shade easier; Middling Uplands, 13¾d.; Middling Orleans, 14d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. ₱ cental. Flour, 25s. 3d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Whale Oil, £39 ₱ ton.

LONDON, Aug. 21—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and 93⅛ for the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84⅛; United States Fve-twenties, 1865, old, 83⅜; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82⅜; United States Ten-forties, 76¼; Erie Railway shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed a shade easier. Middling Uplands, 13¾c.; Middling Orleans, 14d. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales, 4,000 of which were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s.@11s. 1d. ₱ cental for California White, and 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 25s. 3d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 32s. ₱ quarter for European. Oats, 3s. 6d. ₱ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 103s. 6d. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Beef, 90s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 78s. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 62s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 65s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 16s. for Fine. Petroleum, 7½d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 8d. for Refined. Tallow, 47s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £33 ₱ ton.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Linseed Cakes, £10 6s. ₱ ton for Thin Oblong for feeding. Sperm Oil, £9 ₱ ton. Whale Oil, £39 ₱ ton. Tallow, 45s. 9d.@46s. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Aug. 21, Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and unchanged both on the spot and afloat.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 21—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Portland	N. E.	Cloudy	78
Boston	N. E.	Cloudy	81
New-York	S. W.	Clear	84
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	86
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Clear	87
Wilmington, N. C.	S.	Clear	87
Washington	S. W.	Clear	86
Richmond	W.	Clear	88
Oswego	N. E.	Cloudy	70
Buffalo	N. E.	Raining	70
Pittsburg	—	Clear	86
Chicago	S.	Clear	86
Mobile	N.	Hazy	82
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	84
Key West	E.	Cloudy	86
Havana	E.	Clear	83
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Clear	86
Charleston	S. S. E.	Clear	88
Savannah	S.	Clear	84

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 21—*In steamship Lafayette, for Brest.*—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Downing, 2 children and maid, A. C. Downing, Jr., Miss Lizzie Downing, Miss Josephine Downing, Mrs. Josephine Thomson and 2 children, W. L. Tucker, Mme. la Baronne de Pierre, Mlle. de Pierre, William Herrick, Pedro Olivella, Federico Rafecas, Mrs. A. C. Dumon, Bishop Clut, C. A. Lord, Miss Hansteen, Mr. and Mrs. Gyedendal, Henry Nuscheler, Mlle. de Ferusac and maid, H. Chapman, Louis de Saulles, Miss Mary Webb, Miss N. E. Hutchins, Mrs. Wood and child, Ed. Decandin, Mme. Ed. Decandin, M. Valerio, N. H. Clanton, Charles Despreaux de St. Sauveur, P. J. Jullier, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Bromley, Mr. Offand, H. Y. Piet, M. Magarinos Cervantes, S. Sacheld, N. E. Wolff, F. Alexander, Mrs. F. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Mrs. T. V. Ormart, Miss F. Ormart, Miss M. Ormart, J. F. Ormart, M. A. Ormart, E. Schriber, George D. Walters, Felix Cabello, Jose Cabello, Felix Cabello, Charles Cabello, H. Habert, Geo. Schremer, C. H. Altheus, A. Cousin, F. Bournot, B. Gastinel, A. Camors and child, Gastor Oxarart, L. Uhart, J. Burnbelz, Mr. Kohler, Mr. Baudrand, Mr. Martin, Mr. Berard, Mr. Jobez, Mr. Bruzon, Mr. Baby, Mr. de Boutigny, C. Pierrot, E. Monnat, Mr. Pantabon, A. Weil, F. Borel, O. Varin, Mrs. Voeller, Miss Voeller, A. Demontreux, A. Lapoulide, Mrs. M. Perot, Mrs. Morales, Mme. Marie Gorie, Mrs. Chavanne, V. Cousin, Mr. Considerant, Mr. Girard, Mrs. Considerant, Mme. Parrain, Soeur St. Jean Baptiste, Soeur St. Pierre, and a party of 12 from California.

AUG. 21—*In steamship Cambria, for Glasgow.*—Angus Gregorson, Fred. Streetly, Peter Taylor, Captain Hopkins, James Kelsey, Thomas H. Rice, D. Mossman, Wm. Thomas, Ernest Raphael, John Neasom and wife, W. O. Atwater, Geo. Scholes, Rev. R. Dunlop, Marcellus Bowen, Oliver C. Morse, Samuel Sherwell, Isaac L. Fivrenkins, F. S. Lipsomb, wife and child, Rebecca F. Morse, Cath. Sturges, Ebenezer Brooks, Captain Wilson, Charles Simpson, William Whitehouse, wife and three children, Miss Annie McGray, Robert H. Melville, wife and child, Miss Amelia B. Hine, Miss Jane Mitchell, Mrs. Mary F. Cordell, Mrs. General W. H. L. Wallace and daughter, Miss Lizzie M. D. Earls, Mrs. Sloan, Alex. Hess, Margaret Jane Richards, Robert Proctor, Wm. Laing, Clarinda Laing, John Reid, Ann Gillespie, Ellen Neely, William Armstrong, R. Bowie, E. Stenberg, John Rafferty, James Mossman, Henrietta Mossman, John Clair, Mrs. C. G. Bridges and child.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall.—J. Arosemena, J. E. Major, A. B. Medina, Mr. Lania, Mrs. Muller and daughter, P. M. Stanling, Dr. Henry Dickson. For California—Miss Ellen Phelan, Miss J. Bonlanger, Ellen Alvord, Mrs. F. A. Graham, Mrs. H. McGrath and 2 children, W. Lubhauser and wife, Samuel Gibson and sister, Maria Klenhaus, Julius Anderson, Caroline Anderson, J. L. Day, Miss Mary A. James, Mrs. Edward C. Norris, Catharine Roach, Mrs. Margaret Hibbert, Mrs. P. W. Black and child, J. E. Boyden, Mrs. A. Housdon, Ida Weil, Sturges Davis, Jno. Martin, N. Watts and wife, Miss Isabella Dougherty, Charles Lauter, Mrs. M. J. Porter, Mrs. Lucy Hallenbeck, Mrs. Catharine M. Gilbert, H. Kuhnertha, Rev. J. Murray Spear, wife and child, Mrs. Robbins and child, Mary Kiegar, Annie Kiegar, L. Goebel.

AUG. 21—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. W. H. Smith, Miss Sarah Holwyd, Mrs. Annie Young, Miss Annie Young, C. Hartman and wife, Joseph Holland, A. S. J. Koch, Mr. Bradley, J. Hoole, Walter Philips, Leopold Eristein, Dr. H. J. Anderson, Walter Marshall and wife, E. Paulin, Charles F. Jones, Edward Clark, Arch Murray, Jr., James Pilling, Mrs. Margaret Matemore, Wm. Sloane, Don Sisto Pous, Wm. Clough, James Johnstown, Miss Annie Clark, Miss Mark Clark, Robert Rugart.

AUG. 21—*In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool.*—S. Back, lady and daughter, J. Oldfield, Mrs J. Oldfield and 3 children, Dr. Jas. Bacon and lady, Peter Jones, Sr., Peter Jones, Jr., Myers Herman, Thos. Ireland, Miss M. Waldon, John Harrison, Rev. W. Breaker, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Woodward, Mrs M. Miller, Master J. W. Miller.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah.—S. E. Ogden, J. A. Wiesbacher, Albert Converse, William Lattimore, Mr. Hough, S. Goldstein, J. Larkin, lady and 2 daughters, Solom Baer, Mr. Steinheimer, L. J. Griffin, J. C. McEachron, G. W. Fielding, W. H. Dasher, R. F. Reinbreger, M. Palsam and lady, John Wright and lady.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 21—*In steamship Deutschland, from Bremen.*—Mrs. Hintermeister, Miss Klein, Aug. Sieburg, Henry Moormann and wife, Mrs. Sieburg, Louise Eggert and children, Carl Meyer, family and servant, F. Schumacher, Alphonse Kalischer, C. Wulbern and family, Mary Patterson, Hinr. Schroeder, Henr. Hupfel, Anton Bott, Wm. Gade, Hinr Mueseler, Fr. Reuter and family, John Lindenmeyer and family, Philip Bessinger, Henry Smithers, David Greene and family, Albert Prabst, Frank Koenig, Francisco Padro, Giulis Gleliani, Gottfr. Weber, Anna Jost, P. J. Friedrich, Edward Walter, Max Homeyer, Leo Lilly, Aug. Schutz and family, Chr. Eggert and family, Sophie Meyersieck, Elisab Hecht, C. Schroeder and family, Conr. Nieweg, Florentine Kuhlmann, Aug. Hartwig, M. Simon, Peter Mergenliesen, Geo. Nilles, W. Haulessen, Emil Merkt, Eugen Dallmetsch, Gottfr. Koehler, Fritz Berger, Wilh. Husien, Anton Lodde, Gertrude Bemerkamp, Wilh. Piper, Mary Englert, Babette Ullmann, George Anderson, Berrit Wilkensen, Aug. Kirchner, John Huff, Jacob Neumann, Henry Eltser, Theo. Strackmann, Ed. Redderson and wife, Ludwig Gobel, Aug. Gross, A. E. Sander, H. Schenkel, Caroline Dickel, Mrs. M. E. Brauscheld, John P. Brauscheid, Emilie Fuchs, Liner Muller and children, Ed. Lessaynsky, Wm. Buscher, Rudolph Laig, Herm. Depmann and wife, G. Pfeifer and son, Jno. White, Carl Muller, Cath. Tornay and children, Mathilde Jasper, Mary Stichel, Louis Engel and wife.

In steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. Laura Wood, F. F. Freeman, J. Garlina and wife, H. Korts, L. Hanscom, U. S. N., Mrs. E. J. Murray and son, C. H. Pennington, J. C. McMurray, G. Falcott, C. H. Black, J. E. P. Ragsdale, S. H. Magee, J. Wilson, U. S. N., C. Weil, G. Roethgeb, Dr. Dixon, Miss Kate Lutz, F. Metroe, B. Gaunne and wife, J. Kugelman, A. S. Learned, Miss Annie L. Shattuck, H. C. Maynard, H. Paulnicovich, John Conenvich, E. G. Allen and A. D. Radcliff, U. S. N., C. J. Nulton, H. Brooks, H. C. Bates, Geo. W. Reid, Mrs. C. Shelly, J. Isaacs, T. Grob, C. A. Brown, John Brennan and wife, Chas. Bornquin, P. Simon, John Chapman and wife, Henry Storms, Pierre Protel, F. Wentworth, Margaret Maitmore, A. Reynard, G. C. Gray, Joseph Knight, F. P. Williams and wife, Mrs. Cornwell, N. B. Powel and 2 children, Andrew Tienke and wife, Mrs. E. Brown, F. Kiegan, wife and 2 children, J. Cronitz, B. Hanson, M. L. McCann and family, S. Beck and family, J. Heartley, C. Heartly, C. H. Gray, Miss A. B. Starbuck, F. W. Clapp, Captain J. F. McKim, Captain H. B. Soule, C. W. Pennington, R. Quesaba, G. Obarrio and child, T. B. Littlejohn, Mrs. McLellan, Chas. A. Stone, R. Wainwright, J. R. Selfridge and Chas. T. Force, U. S. N., H. Hughes, W. H. Dean, Mrs. J. B. Allen, Tito Bisno, Geo. Schirmer, Mr. Malmalin, Henry M. Quig, U. S. N., Chas. P. Sweet.

AUG. 21—*In steamship North America, from Rio Janeiro*—Louis Muller, John Naulty, Wm. S. Ellison, Capt. Louis Davila and son, Domingo Jose la Notta Reymas, Antonio Pereira de la Lotti Maior, Edward Walker, U. S. N., Louis Kingsley, U. S. N., James Van Clain, U. S. N., Wm. S. Smith, U. S. N., Adolph Nones, Charles Storer, and 2 brothers, Jas. W. Smith, James Henry, John Ball, Leonardo Sgararedes, Lesan Lalgado, Julian Prado, Miguel E. O'Farrell, Joseph Ridway, wife, child and nurse, Mrs. Martha Hendrickson, John Roche and servant, Serafin Noya, Thomas Tolosa, Albert Draper, Thomas Escoffey, Leonard Knuth, wife and 4 children, John R. Stewart, wife and 2 children.

In steamship Crescent City, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Rivet, Mrs. Esclapon, J. A. Gresham, wife, 3 children and servant, A. B. Henshaw, G. A. Tuthill, A. W. Hunter, wife and 2 children, Miss E. Hunter and servant, T. T. Haines, Dr. Ritchie, Rev. P. W. Condon, H. Marchiton, Mrs. Reilly and child, H. J. Covington, Sister Lawrence, Mrs. H. Garfinkle and 2 children, Senor D. Barbañera, Jos. Doche, H. Cassidy, John Bennett, W. S. McKissock, F. Roche, Captain J. W. Jenkins, Captain W. H. Merritt, Mrs. J. Seaman, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Mrs. Richards and daughter, L. W. Johnson, C. W. Canfield, D. T. Duran, R. G. Tallcott and wife, John Marston, F. Towner and wife, Mr. Dundas, C. G. Morrison, wife and child, D. Dantel, Mr. Marcus, J. Lewis, P. Brady, Mr. Farnsworth, Mr. Doran, Mrs. Moran and 4 children.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 17 | Sun sets..... 6 48 | Moon rises. 7 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 37 | Gov. Island. 8 26 | Hell Gate.. 9 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

Arrived.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall Aug. 13, with mdse., passengers, treasure and mails to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Rapidan, Mallory, Savannah Aug. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Victor, Gates, Mystic, Conn., where she has been repairing, in ballast to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston Aug. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Aug. 19, at 1 P. M., off Cape Lookout, passed steamship Cleopatra, hence for Vera Cruz; 20th, at 6 A. M., 40 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamship Virgo, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Crescent City, Hildreth, New-Orleans Aug. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. Aug. 17, no lat., &c., passed bark Gibraltar, (Br.,) steering N.; 21st, 15 miles S. E. by E. from Little Egg Harbor Light, in 15 fathoms water, passed a schooner's lower mast standing out of water, one end of the hull evidently up near the surface.

Steamship North America, Weir, Rio Janeiro July 26, Bahia 30th, Pernambuca Aug. 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and 40 passengers to W. R. Garrison. Aug. 2, 30 miles N. from Cape St. Roque, saw a large ship ashore, with lower masts standing, but could not ascertain her name; brig Joe Gordon, (of Pictou, N. S.,) McLellan, left Panama for New-York Aug. 1.

Bark Cuba, Prince, Havana 12 ds., with sugar and tobacco to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Annie Braginton, (of Alloway,) Drysdale, Shanghae March 3, with teas, &c., to order. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage; passed Angier April 7; the Cape of Good Hope June 10; St. Helena 30th, and crossed the equator July 13, in lon. 29.

Brig Curacao, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacao 17 ds., with hides, goat skins, &c., to Joseph Foulk's Sons.

Brig Nuova Providenza, (Ital.,) Morgonaro, Naples 55 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 15, and has had light variable winds since.

Brig Louise Bachmann, (N. G.,) Fretwurst, Seville 60 ds., with mdse. to C. Tobias. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Pacifico, (Ital.,) Savarese, Alicante 48 ds., with wine, lead, &c., to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, French, Georgetown, D. C., for Hunter's Point.

Schr. Delaware, Wood, Ellsworth, Me., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Mundell, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. M. Middleton, Weeks, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ella, Montgomery, Jacksonville, Fla., 5 ds., with lumber to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Crecent Lodge, Hatch, Newburg, for Providence.

Schr. Mollie, Plummer, Demerara 26 ds., with sugar and old iron and 3 passengers to Henry Barnes. Has had light winds the entire passage.

Schr. A. W. Collins, Tooker, Alexandria.

Schr. Ed. Duncan, Bowen, Virginia.

Schr. Ida Smith, Stoman, Virginia.

Schr. Spray, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Billard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Chapman, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.

Schr. Geo. S. Page, Ryan, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Wm. Allison, Smith, Port Jefferson.

Schr. F. Nelson, Hart, New-Haven.

Schr. Sylvi, Taylor, Providence.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Pawtucket.

Schr. Chas. Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven.

Schr. J. M. Brown, Raynor, Northport.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Dart, Murphy, Stamford.

Schr. Uncle Joe, Baxter, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Onward, Norwood, Nantucket.

Schr. Cornelia, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Luna, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Boardman, Kelsey, Hartford.

Schr. Saxon, Meade, Boston.

Schr. James L. Vought, Davis Bridgeport.

Schr. Ellen M. Gregory, Ward, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Smith, Rondout, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Boston and Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; Cambria, for Glasgow; Lafayette, for Havre; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Tybee, for St. Domingo; General Sedgwick, for Galveston; De Soto, Gulf Stream, and General Meade, for New-Orleans; Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhatten, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York; schrs. A. C. Warner, from Jamaica; B. Ober, from Mobile.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 21.—Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York; schr. Sullotte, for Boston.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 19, A. M.—Arr. steamer Rattlesnake, Newburyport for Philadelphia; brig Wm. H. Parks, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; schrs. Unexpected, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for New-York; Percy, Eastport for Philadelphia.

Also arr. schrs. Chilion and Lucy Ames, New-York for Boston: Grace Clifton, Philadelphia for Salem; Ida Bella, Wilmington 8 ds., for do.; Elizabeth, New-Haven for Bangor, and all sailed.

P. M.—Sld. schrs. Maggie Mulvey, Tracy Jane, (Br.) and King Bird, (Br.)

Arr. brig Alva, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for orders; schrs. General Scott, New-Haven for Calais; Louis Walsh, Calais for New-Haven; Riverside, St. John, N. B., for orders.

20th, A. M.—No arrivals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Arr. ships Baltic, New-York; Herald of the Morning, Boston.

Cld. British Mary, Liverpool, with 40,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. Victor, New-York; Cainsmore, Liverpool.

21st.—Arr. ships Ocean Express, from New-York; Titan, from Boston; Queen of the Colonies, from Sydney; Dumfillan, from Newcastle, N. S. W.; Zephyr, from Callao.

Sld. ships Victoria Nyanza and Glencoarse, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 21.—Sld. steamships America, for Baltimore; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; San Salvador, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth and the gunboat Kansas, were at Rio Janeiro July 26, all well.

Marine Disaster.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 21.—The bark Washington Butcher, Captain Nickerson, for Mobile, ran on Orange Keys on the 12th inst., and bilged. A small portion of her cargo has been brought here. The Nassau wreckers have charge of her now.

Spoken, &c.

Phillis—Br. bark, from Columbo for London, July 1, off St. Helena.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, July 28, schrs. Geo. B. Somes and Isabel, for New-York, to sail July 30.

At Curacao, Aug. 4, bark Ilva, hence, dschg.; brig La Creole, for New-York, to sail next day; schrs. Rebecca Atwood and Edwin, for do., ldg.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—Arr. bark Ocean Home, New-York.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Aug. 6, schr. J. Prince, Howes, Coastwise; bark American Eagle, Lindsley, New-York; 9th, steamer Arizona, Maury, New-York.

Cld. Aug. 7, schr. J. Prince, Panton, Coastwise; 13th, steamer Arizona, Maury, New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 21.—The steamship Cimbria, from New-York, arrived at this port at 3 A. M. to-day.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York